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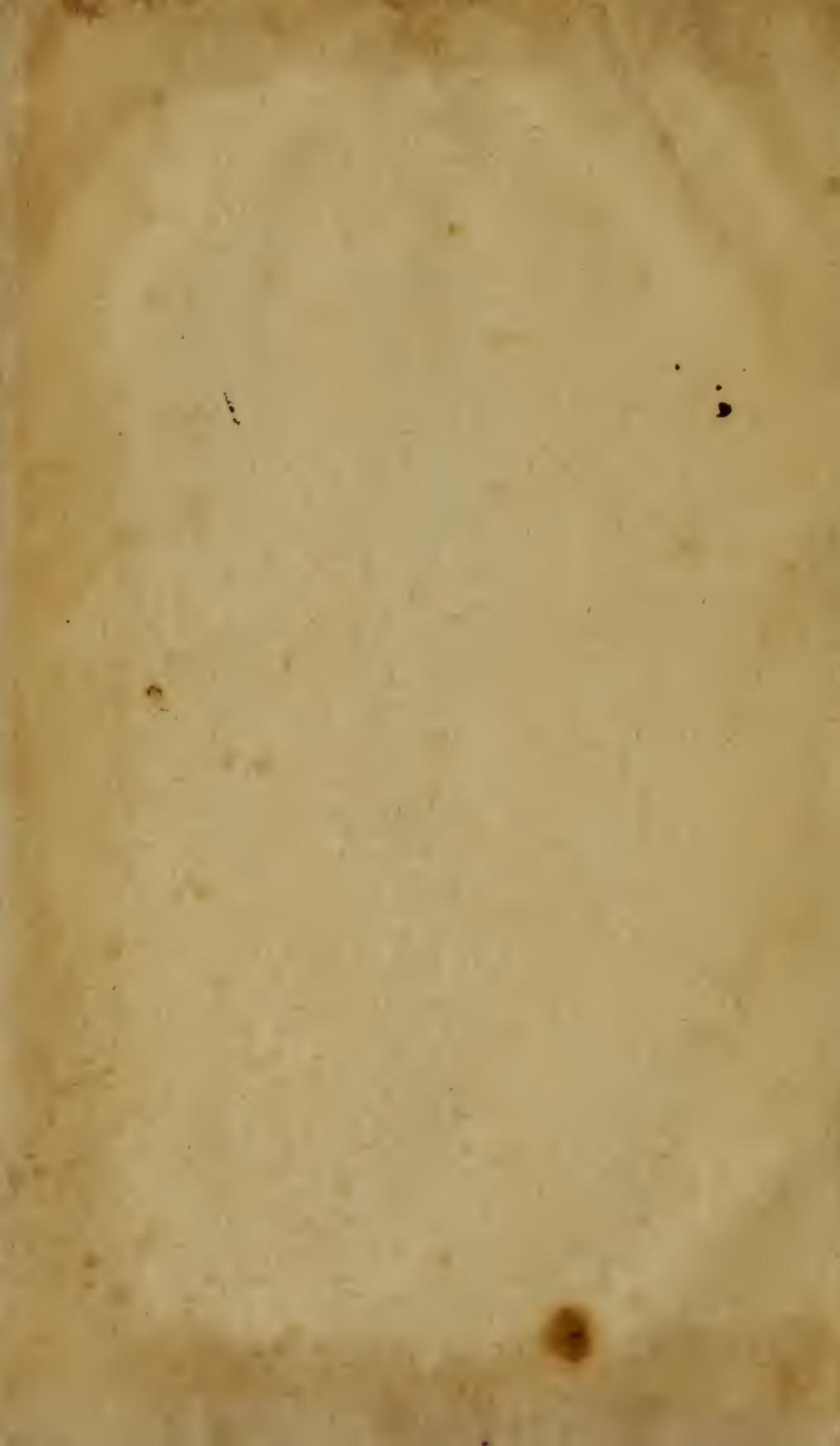
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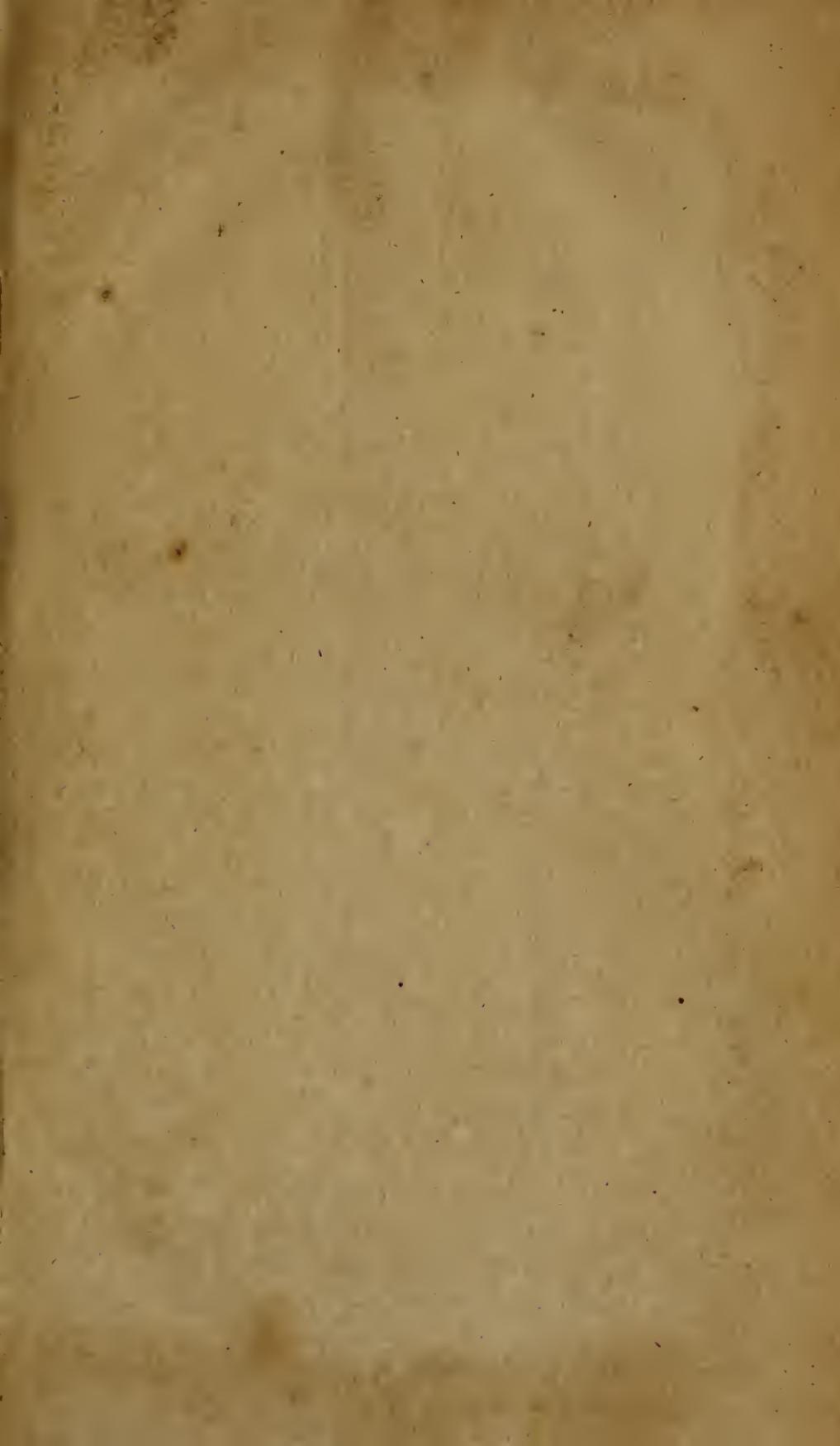
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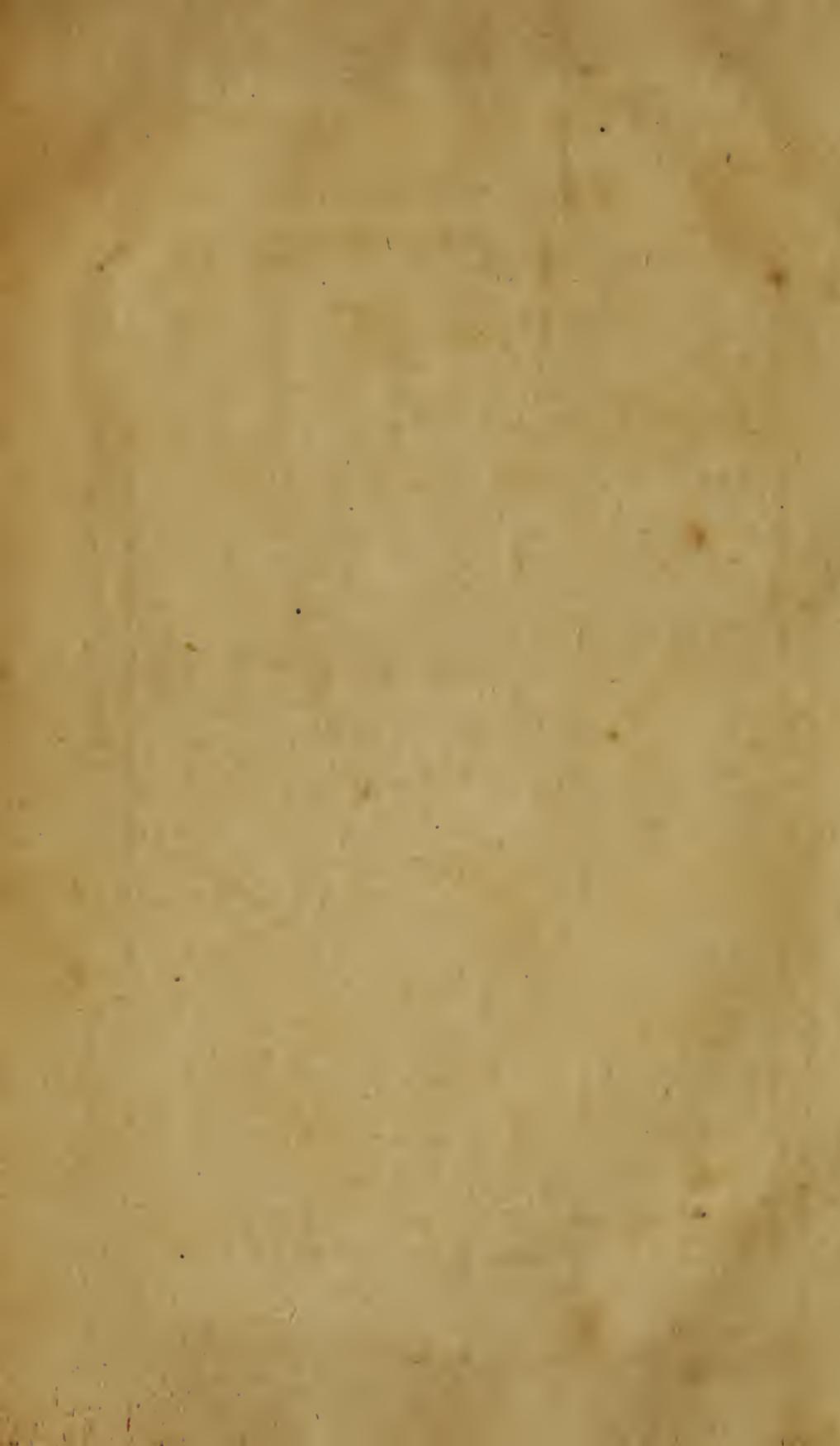
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Addington Davenport

THE
ACTS and NEGOTIATIONS,
Together with the
Particular Articles at large,
OF THE
General Peace,
Concluded at
R Y S W I C K,
BY THE
Most Illustrious Confederates
WITH THE
FRENCH KING.

To which is premised,
The Negotiations and Articles of the
Peace, concluded at *TURIN*, be-
tween the same Prince and the Duke
of *Savoy*.

Translated from the Original Publish'd at the Hague.

LONDON:

Printed for *Robert Clavel* at the *Peacock*, and *Tim.*
Childe at the *White Hart*, at the West-end of
St. Paul's Church-yard. 1698.

Thomas Prince. Boston. 1745. 16.

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P R E F A C E.

THE Title of this Book informs the Reader, That it contains the Acts and Negotiations of the General Peace concluded at *Ryswick*, and likewise of the particular Peace concluded at *Turin*, faithfully Translated from the Original publish'd at the *Hague*: The Editors of it in English thought they had good Reason to put it into that Language, because Our Nation hath, in this long and bloody War, contributed such mighty Weights towards the reducing the Kingdoms and States of *Europe* to the happy Ballance they at present enjoy.

The Efforts of the English Nation, in Concurrence with the Illustrious Confederates, have, in Nine Years time, broke those *Chains*, which cost the Expence of above 30 Years in their Contrivance, and by which the Liberty of *Europe* was so strangely and artificially entangled and encompass'd, that even well-meaning Men thought it more advisable patiently to submit to the insuperable

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Evil, than by vain Attempts to hasten or exasperate the Misery ; *Let the Lyon sleep, say they, and let us by our Gentleness and Flatteries engage him so to do ; Time may lessen or wear out that Rage, which, should we provoke, we are not able to resist.* Thus while evil Men cherish'd, and unthinking and mistaken Men submitted, the mighty Mischief grew and prosper'd : Like some irresistible Fleet it commanded and aw'd even those distant Countries, that had not yet seen or felt its Power. *Roman* it was in the Wisdom and Conduct of its Arms, but of how far different a Spirit from that Heroick Common-wealth ? who with Hardships to themselves conquer'd and subdu'd Nations, with the same tender Designs we chastise our Children, only to make 'em better and more happy than they were before.

In this disconsolate Posture was *Europe*, not expecting Safety, the Delay of its Ruin seem'd to proceed but from the Pleasure or Frolick of the Conqueror ; when Crown'd Heads and States were bid to hope for that *Liberty*, which they before only durst secretly desire. This great Design is laid by a Prince, whose Descent seem'd to entitle him to become a Deliverer : His Ancestors, of the same Name, rescu'd his Country from Powers not indeed so well founded and numerous, but still as destructive, as these the distant Nephew was to engage with ; Providence fore-

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foresaw the Protection of Seven Provinces would not be Work enough for so capacious a Soul: Hero's, through each degree, collect and gather their Ancestors Perfections, to which they add their own, therefore *This Prince* is to be ally'd to the English Crown, that this Tie might engage him to extend his Care to these Islands, which by the *supine Negligence* and *superstitious Bigotry* of *Governors* had been put into equal, if not more eminent Danger, than the rest of the Neighbouring World. Impotence was *their* Excuse, we had Power, but the Force and Edge of it was turn'd upon our Selves. A Neighbouring Flood, that with miserable great Desolation had over-run part of *Europe*, was with additional Force too near approaching to us: What Precaution did we use to prevent it? Our Workmen were digging down the Banks that should oppose and keep it out, and seem'd to invite the Ruin. Here this *Great Prince* interposes; he opens the Eyes of most, and holds the Hands of those unfortunate Men that still continu'd blind or engag'd, and kindly hinder'd 'em from doing Things, that tended to the Destruction of both Themselves and their Country. Then in 1688. the mighty Scene opens, in 1689. the War begins. Power or Heaven for some time seem'd to favour the *Mighty Monarch*, doubtless it was to try the Opposer's Constancy and let them know, That no Disasters or Dis-

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Disappointments should discourage Engagements, founded upon the Principles of Justice and Common Safety. Then for Four or Five Years the Bloody Game seem'd doubtful, and the making of a Stand look'd like a Presage of Victory: For when Powers that assume to themselves the Titles of *insuperable Strength* and *immortal Glory*, meet with Difficulties, and are check'd in their ambitious Progress; this casts Disparagement upon their high Pretences, and makes suffering Mankind hope they are not so great as they would willingly look to be: Like Men that affect the Character of being Rich, Courageous or Religious, yet are not really so, this assumed Shape may for some time command Awe and Respect, but when at last, by the Effects, the Disguise appears, the Hypocrites become more contemptible and ridiculous. I shall not say, That the Events of the Two or Three last Years of the War make it appear probable, this was the Case of the Enemies of our Monarch and Country, for they had Substance, Conduct and Courage; though I must take it to be as plain, that their Power and these Qualifications were by no means equal to the Union form'd against 'em, and manag'd by the same *Incomparable Head and Hand* that first gave it Birth. For when *Savoy* left the Confederacy in 1696. one would have thought so considerable a Weight taken out of our Scale, would have given the Contrary

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trary a mighty Advantage; and the costly and even mean Flatteries and Cares that were employ'd to detach that Prince, and the Triumphs us'd on that Success, should confirm the Opinion: But what Effect had it? None to the Advantage of our Adversaries. Some casual Deficiencies at Home defeated the Designs abroad, otherwise our Enemies might in this last Interval have felt more Evils, then, I hope, we shall ever now have occasion to wish to 'em. For the *Great King* condescends that the House of his Majesty shall become the Place of Treaty for Peace, and there settles to the *Empire* and *Spain*, Barriers so firm and strong, that their Enemies cannot by Force, in Ten Years, recover what was by Agreement restor'd to 'em here, except gross Negligence, Treachery or Discord open their Gates, which are Evils the Possessors only can provide against. For, in the present Circumstances of *Europe*, all any single State should reasonable wish, is, to be in a Condition to prevent Surprize from a Neighbourhood, and to have a Power sufficient to defend it self *for some time*; and then doubtless those Potentates whose Interest it is, that the Aggressor should not, by the Ruin of another, grow too powerful, will come to the Assistance of the Oppressed: For the late celebrated League does demonstrate, That the Gross of Mankind seldom vary from their Interest, when they know it and

are

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are at Liberty to act as they have a Mind to ; and this makes it probable France would never have submitted to Terms so disadvantageous to her Power, if she suddenly intended the like Exercises of it, that have been practis'd some Years before : Therefore the Reader may reasonably hope the Duration of this Peace will add to the Glory of it ; he will admire the Contriver of that wonderful Machine, that made and forc'd a way for it ; he will wish the Hero a long Enjoyment of it, and this is for every English Man's own Interest ; for it may be this Peace carries something in it resembling the Nature of Creation, its continuance may in some measure depend upon the Being of its Maker.

John Addison

C. O N-

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T H E
 A C T S
 A N D
 N E G O T I A T I O N S
 O F T H E
 P E A C E
 Concluded between the
French K I N G
 A N D T H E
 Duke of Savoy.

Mareschal Catinat's Letter to the Marquiss of St. Thomas, Dated the 29th of June, 1696.

I T was not possible for me sooner to satisfy his Royal Highness's Desire of knowing the Advantages which the King is pleased to grant him, in case his Royal Highness consents to joyn with his Majesty, either to procure a Peace or a Neutrality in Italy, because I had then no
 B Orders

Orders to explain my self, farther than what was mentioned in the Two Letters I have had the Honour to write to you. But as soon as I had given his Majesty an Account of the Answers you made, he gave me leave to be more plain, and that in Writing too, altho' it be not usual to lay open Matters of this Consequence in Letters, especially since I know that his Royal Highness will certainly communicate them all to his Allies. But, methinks, the Contents of this I now write to you are of such Importance that they ought to be managed with greater Privacy. However, I am allowed to add thus much to what I have already writ to you, That the King is dispos'd to restore *Pignerol* to his Royal Highness, together with all the Dependencies which did formerly belong to the House of *Savoy*; yet so, as that all its Fortifications shall be demolished. But in case the House of *Austria* should be unwilling to agree to this Neutrality, neither will suffer *Italy*, nor the Dominions of his Royal Highness especially, to be in Peace, such Measures will then be taken, as shall oblige them to it. And to that End his Royal Highness shall joyn his Forces with his Majesty's, giving the King only such Security as shall be thought reasonable. His Majesty moreover will afford greater Demonstrations of Amity to his Royal Highness, and Kindness to the House of *Savoy*, for his Majesty intends to match the Duke of *Burgundy* to the Princess of *Piedmont*, and to take her into *France*, where they shall be immediately contracted, but the Consummation of their Marriage is to be deferred till they both come of Age. His Majesty likewise to satisfy his Generosity is willing to give her a Portion, and allow her a Dowry, without putting his Royal Highness to

any

any more Cost or Charges on her Account. On these Effects of his Majesty's Bounty will depend many other Advantages in Favour of his Royal Highness , provide he expresses himself but willing to lay hold on these Offers in the Answer he shall order to this Letter. But in case of Non-compliance, I assure you, his Majesty will be so far incensed to see his kind Proffers slighted, that his Royal Highness must expect no more Favour, but to be treated as an obstinate Enemy, although it should be never so prejudicial to the King. I am persuaded that his Royal Highness will make such due Reflections on this Affair as the Importance of it, in respect to his own Interest requires, I am, &c.

Monsieur St. Thomas his Answer. Dated the 3d of July, 1696.

HIS Royal Highness is as well disposed as you could wish, to lay hold on the generous Offers, of his Majesty, which you propose in the Letter you did me the Honour to write to me, on the 29th of the last Month. But as he must acquaint his Allies with the Contents of it, he cannot reasonably expect their Answers (at least that from *Spain*) in less than Six Weeks, unless you will be pleased to send Pasports for Two Couriers, the one to be dispatcht by his Royal Highness, the other by the Marquis de Leganez, to go through *France*; During their going and returning, and while we wait for the Answers they shall bring, his Royal Highness will keep the Forces of the Allies and his

own beyond the River *Po*, and you shall keep the Troops under your Command on this side of that River, without attempting any Act of Hostility, either against his Royal Highness's Forces, or against any of his Fortified Towns, he being verily persuaded that you will retain your Troops in such good Order, as that on one side they may not want Subsistence, and on the other, act suitably to those Sentiments which you did me the Honour to signify to me, who am,

S I R,

Y O U R's, &c.

*His Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy's
Letter to the Pope, concerning the
Peace of Italy.*

Most Holy Father,

I Cannot but think my self oblig'd to acquaint your Holiness (who always vouchsafed to be so kindly concern'd for the Welfare of my Family) with the first News of the Offers that have been made me by Mareschal *de Catinat*, in order to establish a Neutrality in *Italy*. This humble Letter is to let your Holiness understand that Count *Gubernati*, my Resident at *Rome*, will declare to your Holiness the Particulars of this Affair by Word of Mouth. The Substance whereof Confists in the Restitution of all that has been taken from me during this War, and even of *Pignerol* it self,

self, whose Fortifications are to be demolished, the Importance of which Place your Holiness is well acquainted with. A Marriage is also proposed between the Princess, my Daughter, and the Duke of *Burgundy*, to be consummated when they are of Age, and in the mean time she is to be received and conducted into *France*, where the King assigns her a Dowry, and gives her a Portion without putting me to the least Charges, besides many other Advantages, (which I need not here mention) on Condition that I shall concur to settle a Neutrality in *Italy*. But if the House of *Austria* should delay giving their Consent to it, after being thereunto exhorted by your Holiness and the Republick of *Venice*; in such case, I am to joyn my Forces to those of *France*, in order to make them comply. Having made serious Reflections on this Matter, and thinking that the House of *Austria* can have no Intentions to force me to reject these advantagious Offers made me by *France*, I have taken a Resolution to let the Principals of the Confederacy know that I cannot possibly let slip this present favourable Opportunity of recovering *Pignerol*; neither can I think it proper to commit a Matter of so great Importance to the House of *Austria*, to all *Italy*, and to my self, to the uncertain Event of War and Futurity. It is to this purpose that I intend to write to the Allies, especially to the Emperor and to his Catholick Majesty, earnestly intreating them not to be against a Proposal that is of such Advantage to them as well as to me. The Assurance I have that your Holiness does extreamly wish for such a Neutrality, has not a little contributed to determine me so much in its Favour. It is also that which makes me most humbly and earnestly to beg of

your Holiness, that you will please to give Orders to your Nuncio's at *Vienna* and *Madrid*, to second your Fatherly Offices by their vigorous Sollicitations for obtaining the speedy Consent of those Crowns for a Neutrality in *Italy*, which would be a welcome Fore-runner to acquaint the World with the so much long'd-for Tidings of an approaching Peace, whereof Christendom stands so much in need. I wait impatiently for this Favour from your Holiness's Bounty. As soon as your Holiness's Orders are come to my Hands by this Courier, I will forthwith send Dispatches to the aforesaid Courts. In the mean time I continue to implore the favourable Influences of the Paternal Protection of your Holiness, to whom I wish a long Life, accompanied with all manner of Prosperity, and I do also in a most humble manner kiss your Holiness's most Holy Feet, as being

Your Holiness's

Most Humble and

Most Affectionate

Son and Servant

Victor Amadeus.

*His Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy's
Letter to his Imperial Majesty.*

YOUR Imperial Majesty's extraordinary Goodness, and the Equity which appears in all the Actions of your wise Government, suffi-
ciently

ently convince me, that your Clemency will never require of me that I should finish the Ruine of this miserable Country, neglect to accept the Restitution of the Territories that have been taken from me by the Enemy, and refuse the Offer of *Pignerol* to be deliver'd up to me. Your Imperial Majesty's Generosity will not certainly suffer you to look on my Losses with Unconcern, especially seeing that the Advantages propos'd to me, are perfectly consistent with your Majesty's Interest, without which I would not look upon them as such. I therefore most humbly intreat your Imperial Majesty to be pleased to give a favourable Audience to my Ambassador, who will give your Majesty an Account of the Proposals made me by Mareschal *Catinat*, and who will further urge such Reasons, as will, I hope, incline you not to disapprove those Offers. In the mean time, I protest to your Imperial Majesty, that the Obligations I owe you, shall ever remain engraven on my Heart in such deep Characters as shall never be effac'd; and I esteem this as one of the Chief which I owe your Majesty, that these advantagious Proposals made me, are also the Effects of your Imperial Majesty's Protection, intreating your Majesty to be assur'd, that no private Interest shall ever make me swerve from the firm and inviolable Stedfastnes, which I shall always maintain for your Imperial Majesty's Service, &c.

Turin the 4th of
July, 1696.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy's Letter to the States General.

High and Mighty Lords,

WE cannot better begin our Letter than by repeated Acknowledgments of our Obligations to your Lordships, the Sense whereof is always present in our Thoughts, and which we shall ever keep in our Minds; I mean the Remembrance of your generous Succours afforded us in Distress; after which we earnestly intreat your High and Mightinesses to take in good part, the Notice we give you of the Proposals made us by Mareschal *Catinat*, by Order of the King his Master, the Particulars whereof shall be laid open to you by the Councillor and President *de la Tour*, our Embassador: We hope your High and Mightinesses great Prudence, joyn'd with the Affection which you are wont to bear towards our Interest, will incline you not to disallow of the Resolution we have taken, not to refuse the offer made us of restoring *Pignerol*, with all the other Places we have lost during this War, without depending in a Matter of so great Consequence, on the uncertain Events of Time, or the Revolutions which may happen in *France*. The aforesaid Count *de la Tour* will also lay before your High and Mightinesses, the Reasons which oblige us thereunto. And the means you shall use towards promoting the Execution of this Design, will more and more increase our Acknowledgments, which shall be always accompanied with an earnest Desire of giving you pregnant Proofs of our ardent Wishes for compleatting your Prosperity and Happiness, and that we are,

High and Mighty Lords,

Turin, July 6.

1696.

Y O U R S, &c.

Victor Amadeus.

*His Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy's
Letter to his Electoral Highness the
Duke of Bavaria.*

Most Serene Electoral Highness,

THE indissoluble Ties of Interest, Consanguinity and Affection, which engage me in so extraordinary a manner to your most Serene Electoral Highness, make me to look on all that happens to you, as if it had been to my self: and I am also convinced of the share you have in all that relates to me. It is this Confidence that makes me Impart to your Electoral Highness the Offers that have been made me by Mareschal *Catinat*, in his Master's Name; and to give you likewise Notice of a Letter which that Mareschal has writ to me, wherein he mentions the restoring of *Pignerol*, after demolishing the Fortifications, together with all the Dependencies which formerly belong'd to the House of *Savoy*. He Proposes likewise a Marriage of the Duke of *Burgundy* with the Princess my Daughter, to be Consummated when they both come of Age; and to settle on the said Princess a Dowry and Portion, to have them Contracted forthwith, and she to be received immediately into *France*; and all this on Condition, That I shall Concur to a Neutrality in *Italy*: Of all which Advantages, what seems most Considerable in my Eye, in the present Conjunction, is the Surrender of *Pignerol* to me. Your Highness knows well the Importance of that Place, and may judge how seriously I ought

to think of this Proposal, and not loose this favourable Opportunity; nor put a Matter of so great Consequence to the Hazard of future Events, or change of Minds, which may happen in case I should delay to close with these Offers, which being as advantagious to the House of *Austria* as to me, I am apt to believe the Princes of that Family will not oppose me in it. I also hope your Electoral Highnesses Prudence and Goodness will incline you to acquiesce in my Sentiments. In the mean while I wish your Royal Highness a continued Series of Happy Successes, being with all imaginable Fidelity and Constancy,

Your Electoral Highnesses

Turin July 6.
1696.

Most affectionate Servant and Cousin,

Victor Amadeus.

*His Electoral Highness the Duke of
Bavaria's Answer, to his Royal High-
ness the Duke of Savoy's Letter.*

I Shall always as largely Participate in the good and bad Fortune of your Royal Highnesses Person and Estate, as the Obligations of Consanguinity, and the particular Amity of your Royal Highness to me do justly Challenge. It would be therefore with an unspeakable Joy, that I should look on the Articles of an advantagious Peace proposed by France to your Royal Highness, if I could be convinced, That the Neutrality which is offered you, did truly tend to your Royal Highnesses

nesses greater good, or to the advantage of the common Cause of the Confederates. But because I do not question, but that such a Neutrality will be extreamly displeasing both to his Imperial, and to his Catholick Majesty ; therefore in Answer to that Letter wherein your Royal Highness Communicated to me the Proffers that are made to you by *France*, your Royal Highness will give me leave to Exhort you to persevere in the League, and to continue the War with that Constancy, which has rendered your Name so glorious hitherto, and made your Conduct to be highly applauded. I cannot deny, but that (besides those other offers which *France* makes to your Royal Highness) the Restitution of *Pignerol*, tho' Demolish'd, is an Article of great Consequence. But, considering the Magnanimity and Generosity of the Confederate Princes, the great Power of their Armies, and what I know of their Intentions, I think my self bound to promise your Royal Highness, that you shall at length, when the War is at an end, reap as great, nay far greater and more secure Advantages, not only as to *Pignerol*, but likewise toward the raising of your Family to a higher Degree, and more agreeable to your Interest. All which I refer to the mature Reflections your Royal Highnesses great Prudence is capable of ; being always ready, with inviolable Constancy, to render to your Royal Highness all possible Service.

From the Camp at Normont the 22th of July,
1696, &c.

*His Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy's
Letter, to his Serene Highness the
Elector of Brandenburgh.*

THE Singular Demonstrations of Friendship I have received of your Electoral Highness, (the acknowledgment whereof shall last to my Death) do engage me to Conceal nothing from you of what happens to me; so that I must by these Lines inform you, of the Offers which Mareschal *Catinat* has made me, by Letters, which I have Communicated to the principal Heads of my Allies; those Proposals I send, hereunto annexed, together with the Answer which I caused to be returned to them; and I Communicate the Copies of them to your Electoral Highness, with as much Confidence as I know I may put in the affection you bear me; to which, I on my part, will answer by all the Devoirs which may be most effectual to convince your Electoral Highness of my sincere and constant Love. You will see in the said Letters, that I am offered the Restitution of all that has been taken from me during this War; wherein no Body but my self has lost so much; That the important place of *Pignerol*, shall be surrendered to me, tho' Demolish'd, with all the Territories that depend on it, which heretofore belonged to my Ancestors; That a Marriage shall be agreed upon between the Princess my Daughter, and the Duke of *Burgundy*; that a Portion and a Dowry shall be given her, without any Expence to me; and all this on Condition I shall contribute to a Neutrality in *Italy*, which is equally advantagious

vantageous to the House of *Austria*, especially that *Pignerol* be taken out of the *French* Hands ; so that I hope your Electoral Highness will not condemn the Resolution I have taken, of not rejecting the aforesaid Offers, and not to put the Recovery of such an important place as *Pignerol*, to the uncertain Contingency of Time, or to the mutability of Princes Wills ; especially since this my Country is reduced to that Desolation, as makes it quite unable of longer bearing the Charges of the War : Your Electoral Highness is also to observe, That to secure the Neutrality of *Italy*, and before I can partake of these Advantages offered me, the most Christian King desires, That the Confederate Troops do withdraw, and that I reduce mine to seven thousand five hundred Foot, and five hundred Horse ; which, together with the loss of Subsidies and Taxes, that will be no longer continued to me, obliges me earnestly to entreat your Electoral Highness, to give such Orders to your Troops as are necessary, in order to withdraw them out of my Country, so soon as I shall have given them the pay that was agreed upon. And I do assure your Serenity, That the Obligations your Highness has laid upon me, shall be always fresh in my Mind, and the lively Sense I have of the same, shall for ever remain engraven on my Heart, with an extream desire of finding the Opportunities of giving effectual Demonstrations to your Electoral Highness, of the steady Affection with which I shall continue till my last Breath ;

Turin, July 7.
1696.

Yours, &c.

Hus

*His Electoral Highness the Duke of
Brandenbourg's Answer, to his Royal
Highness the Duke of Savoy.*

YOUR Royal Highnesses Letters of the 7th of July, brought to us by a Courier, have informed us with the surprising News of your separate Peace with the most Christian King. The League into which your Royal Highness did enter with the Emperor, the Empire, with the Kings, Electors and Princes, Confederated in this present War ; and which your Royal Highness not many Months ago, has by a solemn Act given fresh promises of observing most exactly ; together with the liberal Supplies of Men and Money, wherewith your Royal Highness has been abundantly furnished, did not permit us to have the least Suspicion, that your Royal Highness could resolve, or even so much as think of abandoning so advantagious a League, by which we labour to secure the Safety, Liberty, and Tranquility of *Europe* ; and that too, without being reduced to it by any fresh Necessity or extraordinary Disaster ; but only on the single reason alledged in your Royal Highness-Letter, that is, That you may embrace the advantagious Offers made you by *France*, which indeed are specious, and suited to take with your Royal Highness : But we question very much, whether you will find that Safety, Honour, and Advantages in them, which you would find in the Confederacy you were engaged in, if your Royal Highness had continued in it. We wait nevertheless to hear the Opinion of the rest of the Confederates,

federates, on this Resolution of your Royal Highnesses; and in the mean time we have sent Orders to our General *de Varennes* to bring home our Forces; not questioning in the least, but that though your Royal Highness has changed Sides, you will nevertheless allow our Troops what is due to them, according to the Treaties made with your Royal Highness. God grant, &c.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy's Letter, to his Majesty the King of Spain.

Sacred and Royal Majesty,

YOUR Majesty's Bounty is too great, to shew it self unwilling to give a favourable Audience to my Ambassador, which I beg of your Majesty for him, when he hath the Honour to give your Majesty an Account of the Proposals made to me, by the Mareschal *de Catinat*, and of the Reasons which prevail with me in this Affair, which I hope will so far perswade your Majesty, as not to refuse your Approbation. I cannot certainly believe, that your Majesty's Goodness and Equity, so generally esteem'd, would suffer you to give way, That this Country (which every one knows is brought to an extream and intolerable Desolation) should by my means be exposed to its utter Ruine; or that I should refuse the Restitution which is offered me of all that has been taken from me, together with the Surrender of *Pignerol*; seeing that those great Losses, and these considerable

considerable Advantages are of no less Consequence to your Majesty's Interest than they are to mine, which shall be inseparable.

I doubt not therefore, but that to the innumerable and perpetual Obligations I owe to your Majesty, you will add this one more, which I look upon as one of the chiefest. I beseech your Majesty to be perswaded, That the deep sense I have of all the Favours received at your Majesty's Hands, and the inviolable Zeal I bear to your Service, shall not leave me but with the last Breath of my Life, being your Majesty's

Most Humble, and most

Turin July 10.
1696.

Affectionate Servant and Cousin,

Victor Amadeus of Savoy,

King of Cyprus.

A Copy of the Articles of the Treaty between his most Christian Majesty, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy, as it was sent from Madrid.

I. **T**HE most Christian King shall Restore to the Duke, all he has taken from him during this present War.

II. His Majesty will restore *Pignerol*, with all its Dependencies, and the Fortres, after it is Demolish'd, receiving in Exchange from the Duke, the Valley of *Barcelonetta*.

III. The King will give the Duke of *Burgundy* in Marriage to the Duke's Daughter, without expecting any Portion with her.

IV. To repair and make good the Damages sustained during this present War, the most Christian King shall pay to the Duke Four Millions of Livres.

V. In case that any Prince whatsoever shall undertake to make War against the Duke, his Majesty will assist him with eight thousand Foot and four thousand Horse, which shall be maintained at his Majesty Cost.

VI. For the better Security of this present Treaty, the most Christian King will give the Guarantee of the Pope, and the Republick of *Venice*.

*The Treaty of Peace, and
Neutrality for Italy, between
his most Christian Majesty and
his Royal Highness the Duke of
Savoy. Concluded and Signed
at Turin, Aug. 29. 1696.
and Delivered at the Hague
to the most Illustrious Allies,
Aug. 15. 1697.*

THE most Christian King having all along during this War maintained a sincere desire

of procuring the Quiet of *Italy*, and it having pleased Almighty God to inspire his Royal Highness with the same thoughts, his Majesty has given his full Power, Commission and Command, to the Sieur *René de Troullay*, Count de *Tessé*, Knight of the Orders of the King, Lieutenant General of his Armies, Colonel General of the Dragoons of *France*, Governor of *Ipres*, Lieutenant General for the King in the Provinces of *Maine* and *Perche*, and at present Commanding for the King in the Countries and Places on the Frontiers of *Piedmont*. His Royal Highness having likewise on his part given his Power and Commands to the Sieur *Charles Victor, Marquis de Saint Thomas*, Minister of State, and his said Royal Highnesses Principal Secretary of State; the said Plenipotentiaries having reciprocally Exchanged the Original of their Commissions, by virtue of which they Treat, have agreed on these following Articles.

I.

That there shall be from henceforth and for ever, a firm and a sincere Peace between the King and his Kingdom, and his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, and his Dominions, as if the said Peace had been never interrupted; and the King resuming the same Sentiments of Bounty he hath heretofore had for his Royal Highness, which he desires his Royal Highness to be persuaded of; his Royal Highness doth by this present Treaty entirely renounce all Engagements, and all Treaties made with the Emperor, with the Kings and Princes comprehended under the Name of the League or Confederacy; and doth undertake to employ all his Endeavours, and to do all that he can, in order to obtain of those Sovereign Powers, at least of the

the Emperor and King of *Spain*, a Neutrality for *Italy*, until the general Peace shall be Concluded; and to signify their Consents by a particular Treaty, which shall be made to that purpose; or for want of such a Treaty by Declarations, which the said Emperor and the King of *Spain* shall make to the Pope, and to the Republick of *Venice*; and which shall be at the same time followed by the Retreat and withdrawing of all the Forces which the Allies have at present in *Italy*, as it shall be hereafter more particularly specified: And in case the abovementioned Princes do not Consent to such a Neutrality in *Italy*, at his Royal Highnesses Instance, to the Emperor and to the King of *Spain*; his Royal Highness doth engage to enter into an Offensive and Defensive League with the King, until a General Peace be Concluded, acting joynly with his Majesty's and his own proper Forces, as becomes good and sincere Allies for the Common Interest, and to make War against the State of *Milan*, and against all those who shall oppose this present Treaty's taking effect. And as an evident Demonstration of a Return of the King's Amity towards his Royal Highness, his Majesty does willingly Consent, and doth Promise, That the City and Citadel of *Pignerol*, the Fort of *St. Bridgit*, the *Perouse*, with other Forts depending on the same, shall be Demolished as to the Fortifications only, at the King's Charges; and after the aforesaid Fortifications are Demolished, they shall all be Restored to his Royal Highness, as well as all the Territories and Dominions comprised under the name of the Government of *Pignerol*, and which did belong to the House of *Savoy*, before the Cession or Surrender, that *Victor Amadens*, the first Duke of that Name, made

unto Lewis the XIIIth. The which City, dismantled Cittadel, and Demolished Forts and Territories, shall be likewise Surrendred to his Royal Highness, to be held in Soveraignty, and to be by him enjoyed fully and perpetually, by him and his Successors from henceforth, as things to him of Right belonging. By vertue of which present Surrender, his Royal Highness doth Engage and Promise, as well for himself, his Heirs and Successors, or others by any ways Claiming, neither to Rebuild, nor cause to be Rebuilt the aforesaid Fortifications; nor to cause any new ones to be Built upon, and in the space and limits of the said Territories, Funds and Rocks, neither in any place whatsoever, so surrendred by this present Treaty; according to which, his Royal Highness, or the Inhabitants of the said Town of *Pignerol*, shall be allowed to inclose it with a bare Wall only, not Terrassed, and without Fortifications. That notwithstanding these mentioned, his Royal Highness shall be free to Build any strong Places or Fortifications in this said Territory now delivered up, as he thinks fit, without the King's taking any exception at it. That moreover, the King shall restore to his Royal Highness, the Countries, Castles and Places of *Montmelian*, *Nice*, *Villefranche*, *Suze* and all other the Conquer'd Places, without Exception, entire, and undemolish'd or damag'd, and with the same quantity of Ammunitions of War, Provisions, Stores, Canon and Artillery, and such Places to be left furnished, as they were when they fell into his Majesty's Hands; and so that the Buildings, Fortifications, Inlargements and Improvements, made by his Majesty, shall not be touched, but left as they are: After the said Places are restored, it shall be lawful for his Royal High-

Highness to repair and enlarge the Fortifications as things belonging to himself, that the King may not therefore molest him, or be displeased therat. Provided nevertheless, That the King shall carry off from *Pignerol*, all the Artillery, Ammunition of War and Provisions, Arms, and all movable Effects belonging to him, of what Nature soever they be. That as for the Revenues and Incomes of *Pignerol* and of its Dependencies, the King does yield them up to his Royal Highness in the same manner as the King enjoys them at present; and the Leases or Settlements which the King has made of any of the said Lands, shall stand good, according to the Form of the respective Contracts, Tenures or Acquisitions: That the said restitution of these Countries and Places belonging to his Royal Highness, as also the delivery of *Pignerol* with its Dependencies above mentioned, shall be made after the signing of this present Treaty; the Foreign Troops being first quite retired out of *Italy*; and after that the Germans, the Troops of *Bavaria*, the *Brandenbourg* Protestants in the *English* Pay, and other Auxiliary Troops are actually arrived in *Germany*; and that the *Spaniards* and others which are paid by his Catholick Majesty, are returned into the Territories of *Milan*; so that the Execution of any of these Articles, nor the Restitution of any of those Places, shall not take Effect till after the said Troops are all of them, and entirely retired, in such manner as has been now express: Which, notwithstanding, is to be so understood, as that the Evacuation of the said Foreign Troops out of *Italy*, shall be deemed to be fully compleated, although the *Spaniards* should take out, as possibly they may, some Men out of those Foreign Regiments, to fill

up those that are in their own Pay ; or that some of those Foreign Troops should List themselves, and enter on the Territories of the Republick of *Venice*, it shall be taken as if they were arrived in *Germany*, as soon as they are upon the *Venetians* Ground, and are delivered over to the Service of that Commonwealth: And after the Ratification of the pesent Treaty, Labourers shall be immediately set at work to sink Mines, and to do all other things that are necessary for the demolishing of the said City, Citadel and Forts of *Pignerol*. But in case his Royal Highness should think fit to keep this Treaty as yet secret, beyond the time limited for the said Ratification, it is agreed upon, that to avoid the Noise which the working of such Mines might create, that they shall be begun but at such time after the Ratification as his Royal Highness shall think fit : The said demolishing Work shall continue and go forward in such a manner, as that in Two or Three Months after the Evacuation of the said Troops above mentioned, all shall be delivered up into his Royal Highness's Hands ; whereupon it shall be allowed to send a Commissary to assist upon the Place, until the Execution of the said Work. His Majesty is also willing, for his Royal Higness's greater Satisfaction, to send him, when he shall require it, Two Dukes and Peers of *France*, to remain as Hostages in his Royal Highnel's Hands, who shall treat them according to the Dignity of their Rank.

II.

His Majesty shall make no Treaty of Peace, or Truce with the Emperor, or the King of *Spain*, without comprehending his Royal Highness, in suitable and effectual Terms ; and the present Treaty, as well as those *Querasque*, *Munster*, the *Pirenees* and

and Nimeguen, shall be included in the General Peace, not only as to the Four Hundred Ninety Four Thousand Crowns of Gold (which are particularly mentioned in that of *Munster*, in Discharge of his Royal Highness, and for which the King continues to be still a Guarantee to the Duke of *Mantua*) but also as to all other Matters contained in the said Treaties, not contrary to the present Treaty, which are to be irrevocable, and to remain in full Force and Validity, notwithstanding the present Delivery of *Pignerol* and its Dependencies: And as for other Interests, Claims, or Pretensions which concern the House of *Savoy*, his Royal Highness reserves to himself a Power of Treating about them by way of Protestations, of Memorials, or by Envoys, so that this Treaty may in no ways be prejudicial to the said Protestations.

III.

That a Marriage between the Duke of *Burgundy*, and the Princess, His Royal Highness's Daughter, shall be treated on out of Hand, to be consummated when they are of Age, and the Contract between them to be made so soon as this Present Treaty takes effect; after Publication whereof, the Princess shall be put into the King's Hands. That in the said Marriage-Contract, which shall be considered as an essential part of this Treaty, and wherein the Princess shall make the usual Renunciations, with a Promise to pretend to nothing of his Royal Highness's Estate or Succession, further than the following Portion: His said Royal Highness shall give as a Portion to the Princess his Daughter Two Hundred Thousand Crowns of Gold; toward the Payment of which, his Royal Highness shall give a Discharge for One Hundred

Thousand Crowns of Gold, which remained due (by *France* to the House of *Savoy*) as part of the Dutchess-Royal's Portion, together with the accruing Interest of that said Sum, which was also promised to be paid : And the Remainder, (*viz.* One Hundred Thousand more, which the Duke of *Savoy* should pay to *France*, to make up the Portion aforesaid) the King doth Remit, in Consideration of the present Treaty ; his Royal Highness engaging moreover, to give to the Princess, his Daughter, at the Celebration of the Marriage, that, which in the Language of *Piedmont*, is called *Furdle* ; and in *French*, the *Bundle*, or Marriage Present, for Cloaths ; and in the Contract of Marriage, the Dowry shall be agreed upon, which the King will give according to the Custom of *France*.

IV.

That his Royal Highnes, renouncing from this present time, truly, and effectually, and sincerely, (as he hath done in the fore-mentioned Articles) all the Ingagements which he might have had with the Enemies, doth likewise hope, that his Majesty will answer thereunto, with all the Sentiments which his Royal Highness craves and wishes for ; and that having the Honour to be so nearly related to the King, and of entring into a new and glorious Alliance with him, his Majesty doth Grant and Promise, to his Royal Highnes, as he doth demand, his powerful Protection, as formerly, in all its Extent ; and as his Royal Highness is desirous to maintain a perfect Neutrality with the Kings, Princes, and Sovereign Powers, who are at present his Allies, his Majesty doth promise, not to put any manner of Restraint on the Inclinations which his Royal Highness hath, of continuing and using towards them, all the external Measures of Decen-

cy and Freedom, that are becoming a Sovereign Prince, who hath Embassadors and Envoys at the Courts of those Princes, and receives and entertains, at his own Court, Envoys and Embassadors from them ; and that the King shall in no ways take ill his so doing : comprehending under that Word Princes, the Emperor, Kings, and Sovereign Powers of *Europe*.

V.

His Majesty doth ingage and declare that the ordinary and extraordinary Embassadors of *Savoy* shall receive at the Court of *France*, all the Honours without Exception, and with all the Circumstances and Ceremonies that are paid to the Embassadors of Crowned Heads, that is to say, they shall be received as Embassadors from Kings ; and that his Majesty's ordinary, as well as extraordinary Embassadors in all the Courts of *Europe*, without Exception, and even the King's Embassadors at *Rome* and *Vienna* shall likewise treat and use the said ordinary and extraordinary Embassadors and Envoys from *Savoy*, as they do those from Kings and Crowned Heads. But in regard that this Addition of Honour, as to the Treatment of the Embassadors from *Savoy*, has been never hitherto settled nor raised to that Degree that his Majesty doth now allow it, His Royal Highness is sensible and doth acknowledge, that it is in Consideration of this Treaty, or Contract of Marriage of the Duke of *Burgundy* with the Princess his his Daughter ; and his Majesty doth promise that this Augmentation of Honour shall take Place from the Day that the aforesaid Treaty of Marriage is Signed.

VI. That

VI.

That the Trade between *France* and *Italy* shall be renewed and maintained in the same manner as it was settled before this War, from the time of *Charles Emanuel II.* his Royal Highness's Father ; and the same shall be observed, and practised in all Points, and in all Places between the Kingdom and the several parts of his Majesty's Dominions, and those of his Royal Highness's, which was used and practised in all things in the Lifetime of the said *Charles Emanuel II.* on the Roads of *Suza* in *Savoy*, and *Pont Beauvoisin*, and *Villefranche*, every one paying the Duties and Customs on both Sides, the *French* Ships shall continue to pay the ancient Duties at *Villefranche*, as it was wont to be paid in the time of the said *Charles Emmanuel* ; about which there shall be no Contest or Opposition made, any more than used to be done in those Days. The Couriers and ordinary Posts of *France* shall pass, as formerly, through his Royal Highness's Estates and Countries, and according to the Regulations there, they shall pay the Duties for the Merchandizes wherewith they shall be charged.

VII.

His Royal Highness shall cause an Edict to be published by which he shall upon the Penalty of severe corporal Punishments, forbid the Inhabitants of the Vallies of *Lucern*, called *Vaudois*, to have any Communication, in Matters of Religion, with the King's Subjects ; and his Royal Highness shall ingage, not to suffer at any time from the Date of this Treaty, any of his Majesty's Subjects to make any Settlement in the Protestant Vallies, under Colour of Religion, of Marriage, or for any other Pretence of Settlement, Conveniency, taking Possession of Inheritances, or any other Pretence whatsoever, and

and that no Protestant Minister shall come from thence into any of his Majesty's Dominions, without incurring the severest of Corporal Punishments. That however, his Majesty shall take no Cognisance of his Royal Highness's Usage towards the *Vaudois*, in regard of their Religion; yet his Royal Highness shall be bound not to suffer the Exercise of the Reformed Religion in the City of *Pignerol*, nor in the Territories that are restored to his Royal Highness, in like manner as his Majesty neither doth, nor will allow the exercise of it in his Kingdom.

VIII.

That there shall be on both sides a perpetual Act of Oblivion and Indemnity of all that has been done since the beginning of this War, in what Place soever the Acts of Hostility have been committed; That in this Act of Grace, all those shall be comprehended who have served his Majesty in what Station soever, although they were his Royal Highness's Subjects; so that no Prosecution shall be made against them, neither shall they be molested, either in their Persons or Estates, by Reprisals, Executions, or Judicial Processes, or upon any pretext whatsoever; and the King's Subjects that have served his Royal Highness shall be used in the like manner.

IX.

That Ecclesiastical Benefices in such parts of his Royal Highness's Country as hath been conquered by the King, having been filled up by his Majesty from time to time, as the same became vacant, during the time that his Majesty possessed the said Countries; it is agreed, that the said Collation to Benefices shall be valid, and the Persons who have been promoted by the King, and invested by Authority of the Pope's

Pope's Bulls, shall remain in full Possession thereof. But as to Promotions to the Livings belonging to the Military Order of St. Maurice, or to Places of Judicature or Magistracy, his Royal Highness shall have Liberty to alter the Nominations made by the King; and all Grants made by his Royal Highness of Offices in the Law, become vacant by the Person's leaving them during the War, shall remain good and valid.

X.

As for Contributions that were imposed on the Lands of his Royal Highness's Dominions, altho' they are lawfully imposed, and are become due, and that they amount to considerable Sums, his Majesty does, out of his Liberality, fully discharge his Royal Highness of them, so that from the Day of this Treaty's Ratification, the King will not pretend to, nor require any of the said Contributions, leaving his Royal Highness in full Possession of his Revenues throughout his Dominions, as well as in *Savoy*, *Nice*, about *Pignerol*, and *Susa*; his Royal Highness on the other side, not demanding any Contributions of the King.

XI.

As to the Pretensions of the Duchess of *Nemours* on his Royal Highness, his Majesty leaves those Controversies to be determined among themselves by due Course of Law, without concerning himself further therein.

XII.

That it shall be Lawful for his Royal Highness to send Intendants and Commissaries into *Savoy*, the County of *Nice*, the Marquisate of *Susa* and *Barcellonet*, into *Pignerol* and its Dependencies; in order to Regulate his Interests, Rights and Revenues

nues, and to settle his Customs and Excises upon Salt and other things. And the said Deputed Persons shall be admitted and authorised in their Offices, immediately after the Ratification of this present Treaty ; after which the said Duties shall belong to his Royal Highness, without Exception or Contradiction.

XIII.

That if the Neutrality for *Italy* be accepted, or that a General Peace be Concluded, as in such Cases a great many Troops would become altogether useless and Chargeable to his Royal Highness ; and that besides the excessive Charges requisite for the maintaining of them, they commonly become an occasion of creating a mis-understanding among Princes, when more Troops are kept on foot then are necessary in a State, either for its own Conservation, or for the maintaining of the Dignity of a Sovereign Prince ; his Royal Highness doth therefore oblige himself, not to keep in times of Neutrality, any more than Six thousand Foot on this side the *Alps*, and One thousand five hundred on the other side of the Mountains, for the Garrisons of *Savoy*, and of the County of *Nice* ; and One thousand five hundred Horse or Dragoons ; and this Obligation is to continue only till the General Peace be Concluded.

We the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have Agreed upon, and Signed these present Articles ; and we do promise and engage to procure them to be ratified and confirmed by his Majesty, and by his Royal Highness ; promising likewise, that they shall be kept secret till the end of *September* next ; and if at that time new Articles are made, to the same sense

sense and purpose, then these shall be suppressed.
Dated at Turin the 29th of August, 1696.

Rhene de Froullay, and
Saint Thomas,

The Proclamation of the Peace, Publish-
at Paris the 10th of September, 1696.
N. S. as also at Turin, and at the
Head of the Army on the same Day.

B E it known to all Persons whatsoever, That
a good, sure, lasting and solid Peace, with
entire Amity; and sincere Reconciliation has been
made and agreed upon, by and between the most
high, most excellent, and most powerful Prince
Lewis, by the Grace of God King of *France* and
of *Navar*, our Sovereign Lord; and the most
high and most powerful Prince *Victor Amadeus II.*
Duke of *Savoy*, their Vassals, Subjects and Servants,
in all their Kingdoms, States, Countries, Lands
and Lordships under their Subjection, That the
said Peace is general and absolute between them,
their said Vassals and Subjects; and by virtue of
the said Peace, it is permitted to the Subjects of
both Princes, to go, come, return, and sojourn in
all Places of the said Kingdoms, States and Coun-
tries, to Negotiate and Traffick, Correspond, and
have a free Converse, the one with the other, in
all Freedom and Safety, as well by Land as by Sea,
and on Rivers, &c. And in order to maintain the
same

same, all manner of People, of what Quality or Condition soever they may be, are hereby strictly forbid to undertake, attempt, or innovate any thing contrary thereunto, upon the Penalty of being severely Punished, as Disturbers of the Publick Peace. Given at *Varsaille* the 8th day of December, 1696. Signed

Lewis,

And lower, *Philypeaux.*

*The most Christian King's Letter to the
Archbishop of Paris, to cause Te
Deum to be Sung for the Peace Con-
cluded with Savoy, &c.*

Cousin,

AS in this War which I have alone sustain'd for these Nine Years past against the Confederated Force of *Europe*, I had no other Aim than to Defend Religion, and Vindicate the Majesty of Kings: God has protected his own Cause, he has Guided my Designs, and Assisted my Enterprises. The happy Successes which have accompanied my Arms, have been the more agreeable to me; because I have always Flatter'd my self they would Conduce to a Peace; and I have made no other Profit of those Successes, than to offer my Enemies Conditions more Advantagious then they could hope for, even tho' they had obtain'd that Superiority

Superiority over me, as I have gain'd upon them. I have omitted nothing that might advance the Happiness of *Europe* ; and I have made use of all means to convinze my Brother the Duke of *Savoy*, with what ardor I desired to see that good Correspondence renewed, which has been established for so many Ages, founded upon such Bonds of Consanguinity and Friendship, and which had never been interrupted but by the Artifices of our Enemies. My Vows have been heard ; this Prince has at last acknowledg'd his true Interest and my good Intentions, and the Peace is Concluded. It is to be hoped, that the Confederated Powers, touch'd by this Example, and the Evils that their People suffer, will follow his Example : Or if they will still persist in the same Sentiments, they shall more than ever be made sensible, that nothing is impossible to Troops accustomed to Victory, and which are Conducted by a Desire of Peace. It is to give thanks to the God of Armies, who has been pleased to shew himself a God of Peace ; and to pray him to give to all *Europe* a Tranquility so necessary, and which he only can give ; That I have resolved to cause *Te Deum* to be Sung in the Cathedral Church of my good City of *Paris*, on the Thirteenth of this present Month, as the great Master of Ceremonies will more particularly inform you, whom I have ordered to invite also to this Ceremony my Courts, and those that use to assist at it. Whereupon, &c.

Versailles, Sept. XI.

1696.

Signed, Lewis.

And lower, Philypeaux.

The

An Act of Surrender of the Country and Estates of Savoy, made by his most Christian Majesty, Lewis XIV. King of France and Navarre, to his Royal Highness, Victor Amadeus II. Duke of Savoy, Prince of Piedmont, King of Cyprus, &c. on the 28th of September, 1696.

By his Royal Highness.

BE it known to all Persons whatsoever, That in pursuance of a Treaty of Peace made and signed between his most Christian Majesty, Lewis XIV. King of France and Navarre, on the one part; and his Royal Highness, *Victor Amadeus II. Duke of Savoy, Prince of Piedmont, King of Cyprus, &c.*, on the other Part, That his most Christian Majesty hath given Orders to Monsieur *Anthony Baltazar, Marquis de Thoy*, Major General of the Armies of France, and Governour of Savoy, to restore entirely to his Royal Highness, all the Countries, Places, Castles and Fortresses of all Savoy, except *Montmelian*, and to draw out all the Troops that are there, pursuant to his Majesty's Letters Patents. To this end his Royal Highness hath sent the Marquis of *Thana*, Captain of his Life Guards, Major General of his Army, and Governour of Savoy, with a Power to receive, in his Royal Highness's Name, all the said Estates and Places. The said Marquis *de Thoy* having therefore personally appeared in the Council Chamber of the

Town-Hall of *Chambery*, and having there assembled the Nobility, the Syndics, and Counsellors of the said City; and the said Marquis of *Thana* there likewise appearing, did then and there receive from the said Marquis *de Thoy*, an absolute and full Surrender, in the Name of his most Christian Majesty, of all the Countries, and of all the Places of the Dutchy of *Savoy*, *Montmelion* only excepted, according to the Treaty of Peace. The said Marquis *de Thoy* expressing the same in these following Words: *viz.* ' My Lord Marquis *de Thana*, in Pursuance of an Order from the King my Master, and according to the Power you have also received from his Royal Highness, I do hereby make an entire Surrender and Restitution to his Royal Highness in your Person, of all the Countries and Places, and of all the Dependencies of the Estate of *Savoy*, *Montmelian* excepted, and his Royal Highness may accordingly dispose of the same, in like manner as he had done before those Estates were conquered by the King's Arms. To which the Marquis of *Thana* answered, That he received in his Royal Highness's Name, the aforesaid Countries, Places and Dependencies. This done, the Marquis *de Thoy* repeated once more the Words of the said Surrender, and then went out of the Town-House.

Of all the aforesaid Transactions, both the said Marquis *de Thoy* and *Thana*, caused an Act to be made before Publick Notaries, which was signed,

As Witnesses.

Favre de Charnettes.

Perin.

Cugnet.

Tonce.

Thoy de Pisien.

& *Marquis de Thana.*

Syndics.

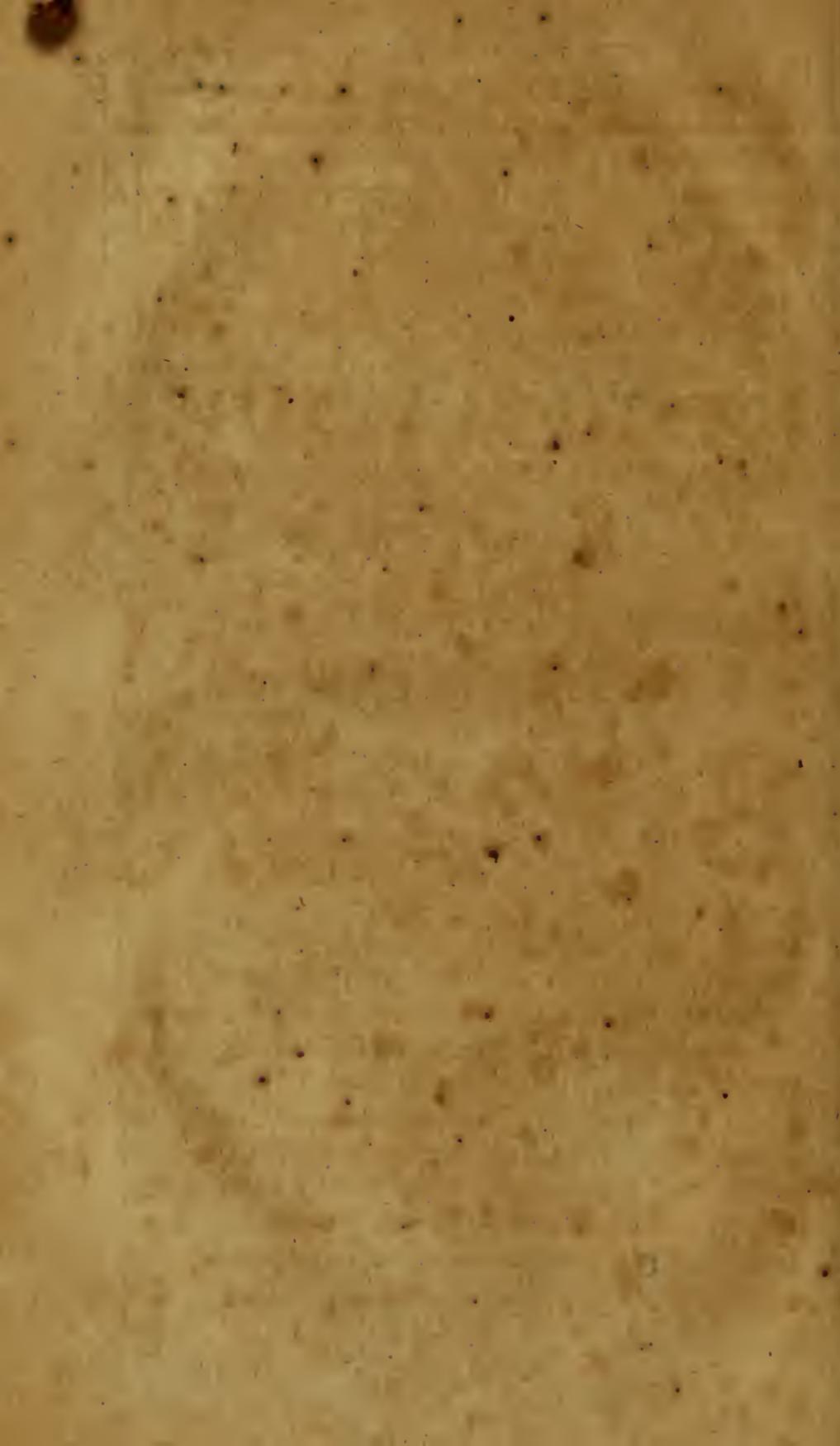
I Jasper Chamber, Notary and Burgess of *Chambery*, have receiv'd and pass'd the present Act as required. Signed, *G. Chamber Not.*

The

THE
A C T S
AND
NEGOTIATIONS
OF THE
TREATY of PEACE
Held at the
Palace of *Ryswick.*

TOGETHER
With a Description of the Palace
wherein it was Concluded.
And a List of the Names and Qua-
lities of all the Plenipotentiaries
that transacted it.

LONDON: Printed for *Rob. Clavel, and*
T. Child. MDCXCVIII.



THE
 ACTS
 AND
 NEGOTIATIONS
 OF THE
 PEACE
*Concluded at the PALACE at
 Ryswick, in Holland.*

BEFORE his Imperial, Catholick, and
 Britannick Majesty, with the other Prin-
 ciples and States, their Confederates in the
 War against the *French* King, would be
 prevail'd upon to depute Ministers to treat of a
 Peace, the *French* were obliged to set forth, and
 positively agree to (by way of Preliminary) the
 Terms upon which the said Peace should be made.
 Which Preliminaries being finally adjusted be-
 tween Messieurs *Boreel* and *Dyckvelt*, on the Part
 of the Confederates; with Monsieur *Caillieres*, the
French King's Minister; and his Majesty, the King
 of *Sweden*, being accepted by both Parties as Me-
 diator, the Illustrious Allies were pleased to nomi-
 nate their Plenipotentiaries to assemble at his Ma-
 jesty, the King of Great Britain's Palace at Rys-
 wick,

wick, there to treat with the Plenipotentiaries of the French King. The said Preliminaries are as follows :

*An Extract out of the Register-Book of
the Mediator, his Majesty the King
of Sweden's Publick Minister.*

At the Hague, February 10. 1697.

THIS Day, at Eleven in the Morning, Monsieur *Caillieres*, his most Christian Majesty's Minister came in Company with Monsieur *Dyckvelt*, to the House of the Swedish Minister the Mediator, and having produced and shewed to the said Mediator his full Power, and that of his Imperial Majesty's Minister being also read, and Copies of both (after being compar'd with the Originals) exchang'd ; He, the said Monsieur *Caillieres*, made the following Declaration.

Preliminary Articles.

I. THE King of France doth consent and agree, That the Treaties of *Westphalia* and *Nimeguen* shall be the Basis and Foundation of the Negotiations for a General Peace with all the Confederates.

II. To restore *Strasbourg* in the same Condition it was in when taken by his Majesty.

III. To restore to the King of *Spain*, *Luxemburgh* in the Condition it is now in.

IV. Also the Cities of *Mons* and *Charleroy*, in the same Condition they are in at present.

V. The

V. The several Places in *Catalonia* that are now in the King's Hands, being taken since the Peace of *Nimeguen* shall be restored in the Condition they were in when taken.

VI. To restore to the Bishop of *Leige*, the Town and Citadel of *Dinant*, in the same State they were in when taken.

VII. To restore all Places that have been taken by Virtue of Re-Union, since the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

VIII. And *Lorrain* according to the Condition of the said Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

This done, the said Minister of *France* and Monsieur *Dyckvelt*, went together to the House of Monsieur *Boreel*, who by Reason of Indisposition, was hindered from being present, and the Swedish Minister resorting thither also, the said Ministers, *Boreel* and *Dyckvelt*, did declare to the Mediator, in the Presence of Monsieur *Cailleires*,

That over and above the recited Preliminaries, it was also agreed, That provided the Peace be concluded, the most Christian King shall at the time it is signed, own and acknowledge the Prince of *Orange*, as King of *Great Britain*, without any Difficulty, Limitation, Condition or Reserve; to which the said Monsieur *Cailleires* did reply, and declare to the Mediator, That in the Name of his Master, the most Christian King, he did confirm and agree to what Messieurs *Boreel* and *Dyckvelt* had said.

After the Preliminaries were adjusted, it was agreed, that the Ambassadors and Publick Ministers of the Allies should Reside at the *Hague*, but that the Ambassadors of the most Christian King should make their Residence at *Delft*; and that the Conferences for the General Peace should be held

at the Castle of *Ryswick*, from which both those Towns were of equal Distance.

*A Description of the Palace of Ryswick,
and of the First Conferences that
were held there.*

Before we begin to give the Particulars of the Conferences held there, or produce the Acts themselves, it will not be unnecessary to exhibit a Description of the Palace of *Ryswick*, with a Prospect or external View, and a Plan or Area of the Inside in Sculpture, by which the Reader will be able to form the more exact Idea of the Ceremonies observed at the Conferences.

This House has sometimes the Title of *Newburgh*, because a Duke of *Newburgh* laid the first Stone of it, when *Frederick Henry*, Prince of *Orange* caused it to be built: It is situate at about an equal Distance between the *Hague* and *Delft*, a Musquet Shot from the Village of *Ryswick*, and but a little way Distant from the Road between *Delft* and the *Hague*. One might say that it was built on purpose for a Place of Treaty, so convenient it is for such a Work; as will be seen by observing the Situation of the Chambers, Galleries, and Closets, as they are laid down in the Draught annexed, and by Figures and Letters are pointed to, thus:

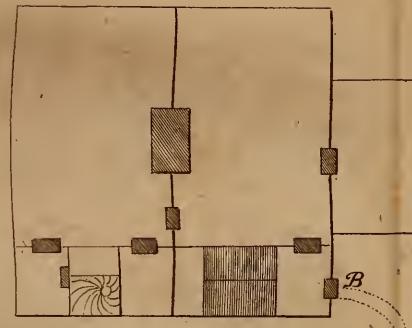
1. The Great Hall wherein the General Peace was to be Sign'd, till which time the Confederates and the *French* were to Transact all Affairs, in their separate Apartments, or in that of the Mediator, and

The Palace at Ryswick where were held the Conferences for a General Peace.

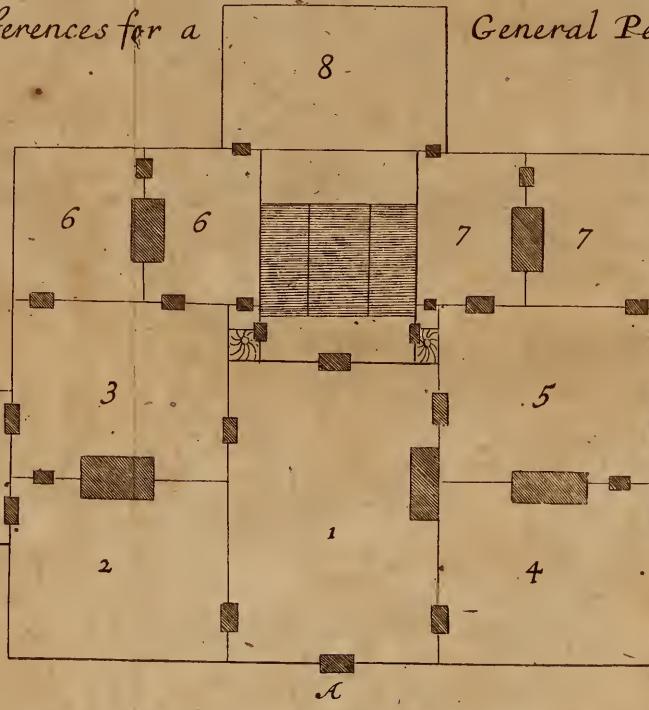


1. The Palace.
 2. The Pavilions, or two wings of it.
 3. The Governor's House.
 4. The Gardener's House.
 5. The Entrance for the Allies.
 6. The Entrance for the Mediator.
 7. The Entrance for the French.
 8. The Bridge for the Allies.
 9. The chief Bridge, with the
 Mediator passed over.
 10. The Bridge for the French.
 11. The Grove before the House.
 12. The Garden on the East Side.
 13. The Garden on the West Side.
 14. The Rocher.
 15. The Molonry.
 16. The Dove House.
 17. The Fish Ponds.
 18. The Garden behind the House.
 19. Lands belonging to his Majestie.
 20. Lands of M. de Werre.
 21. The Small Road to Delft.
 22. The City of Delft.
 23. The Abreuvoir.
 24. The Canal to Delft.

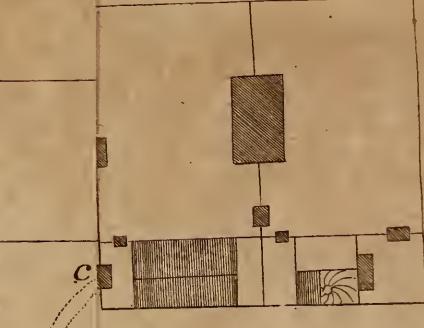
THE ROYALL PALLACE AT RYSWICK
Where the Conferences for a General Peace were held.



D



General Peace were held.



E

H

and not to Assemble together till in this great Hall the Conclusion was made. It is a very fair large Room, Hung with green Cloth, the Cieling is in the manner of a Plat-fond admirably well Painted by *Hontborst*, who was famous as any in his time.

2. The Chamber where the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of the Illustrious Allies assemble in Conference, where they sit at a large Table cover'd with a green Carpet.

3. Another Chamber where the same Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of the High Allies assemble; where they sit in a Circle without a Table.

4 & 5. Are the Chambers where the Ambassadors of *France* assemble.

6. 6. Are two Closets where the Mediator Confers with the Ministers of the Confederates.

7. 7. Two other Closets wherein the Mediator Confers with the *French* Ministers. And in that next to the Mediator's Chamber, the Peace with *France* was Sign'd by the Plenipotentiaries of *England*, *Spain*, and the *States General*, on the ¹⁰ Sept. 1697. The Chimney was cover'd with a Tapistry that there might be no upper end of the Room.

8. The Mediator's Chamber, where was a Table cover'd with a Carpet of green Cloath.

A. The great Gate of the House at which the Mediators enter.

B. The Gate at which the Confederates came in.

C. The Gate for the *French* Ambassadors to enter at.

D. The Gallery by which the Confederates pass into their Apartment.

E. The Gallery which the *French* pass through into their Rooms.

F. The

F. The Side of the House towards *Delft*.

G. The Side of the House towards the *Hague*.

H. The Front of the House toward the Village through which the Confederates pass.. The French came in on the other side, except when the Road is extream bad, and then they might pass through the Village also; but without insisting on it as their Right, according to the Regulation made to that purpose.

The way through the Village both from the *Hague* and *Delft*, is paved with Brick for two small miles in length.

The Conferences began on the Ninth of *May* in the Afternoon. The Baron of *Lillieroot*, Ambassador of *Sweden* and Mediator, entred the Palace of *Ryswick* at half an hour after Three a Clock, passing over the middle Bridge, and through the great Gate of the Palace. He was in a Coach with six Horses; he himself, and two Gentlemen that were with him, being in Mourning, but his Coachman and Valets in their Liveries, their Clothes not being yet got ready. The Baron of *Freilmeyer* Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of the Elector of *Bavaria* arriv'd about four a Clock in a Coach with six Horses, having his Son and two Gentlemen with him. A while after came the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of the States General, viz. *Mynheer's Boreel*, *Dyckvelt*, and *Van Haren*, all three in one Coach with six Horses, wherein also were their Gentlemen. The Emperor's Ambassadors arrived afterwards with five Coaches, each drawn by six Horses; they had three Coaches more with two Horses each; Two Grooms rid before them in Count *Kaunitz* Livery. In the two first Coaches were Monsieur *Huyck* Secretary of the

Embassy, with the other Secretaries and Gentlemen of their Household. In the third Coach, which was Count Kaunitz's, he rid himself with Count Straatman and the Baron of *Seilern*, followed immediately by two Querrys and four Pages on Horseback. The five Coaches that followed were taken up by Count Caunitz's two Sons, the Count *de Trautmandorf*, the Count *de Harach*, the Count *de Dietrichstein*, the Count *de Questemberg*, two Counts *de Lamberg*, with many other German Gentlemen. The King of *Spain*'s Ambassadors arrived a little while after in two Coaches with six Horses. In the first was Don *Bernard de Quiros*, and the Count *de Tirimont*, there went before them six Gentlemen on Horseback; In the second Coach rode their Gentlemen. After them arrived the Ambassadors of *England*, having two Coaches with six Horses each. In the first were my Lords *Pembrook* and *Villers*: In the second were Mr. *Prior* Secretary, of the Embassy, and other Secretaries and Gentlemen.

Monsieur *Mean* the Elector of *Cologn*'s Ambassador, and Monsieur *Norf* the Prince of *Liege*'s Envoy, came in afterwards in a Coach with six Horses; and after them Monsieur *Bose* Ambassador and Plenipotentiary for the Elector of *Saxony*, in a Coach with six Horses; The Elector of *Brandenburg*'s Ambassador and Plenipotentiary Monsieur *Smetau* rode with him in his Coach, his own following empty drawn also by six Horses. After these follow'd the President *Canon* the Duke of *Lorain*'s Minister in his own Coach. Then came after him Monsieur *Schrottemberg*, Plenipotentiary of the Circle of *Franconia*, in a Coach with six Horses; he had with him Monsieur *Hespen* the Duke of *Wirtemberg*'s Envoy.

All these Ambassadors of whom I have now spoken, arrived in less than a quarter of an Hours time, that is, from four till a quarter of an hour after it. They all passed over the first Bridge, that was laid over the Canal before the House, and came in at the first Passage made in the Wall which incloses the Yard. The Ambassadors of *France* arrived at three quarters past Four, with three Coaches drawn by six Horses each ; Monsieur *de Harley*, the Count *de Crecy*, and Monsieur *de Callieres*, with Monsieur *de Harlay* Counsellor of State, were in the first ; a Gentleman on Horseback riding before them. The two other Coaches were fill'd with Gentlemen. They entered by the third Bridge, and at the second Gap made in the said Wall that compasses the Court-Yard. When they came to the bottom of the Stairs they were received and conducted by Mynheer *Rosenboom* (the States General's Agent, and their Introducer of Ambassadors) into the Apartments designed for their Excellencies.

The Assembly of all these Ambassadors held till a quarter past Seven, they deliver'd their Commissions setting forth their Plenipotentiary Power into the hands of the Mediator, who was for the time in the middle Hall, placed between the Confederate Ministers Chamber, and that wherein the *French* Plenipotentiaries usually met. They all went away about half an hour past seven. The Emperor's Ambassadors were the first that retir'd, and those of *France* were the last : But in the Regulations it was before-hand agreed, that the coming or going away first or last was to be lookt upon as immaterial, and not to be drawn into any Consequence, or Precedency.

They

They met again on the Eleventh; at Ten in the Morning, and sat till Two in the Afternoon, and then agreed that their Conferences should be held twice a Week; that is, on *Wednesday's* at Nine in the Morning; and on *Saturdays* at Four in the Afternoon; which they accordingly exactly performed.

Advertisement.

HIS Most Serene Highness, the Duke of *Lorain's* Plenepotentiary, having Intelligence that they had begun to treat with Monsieur *Cailliere*, then in *Holland*, about the Preliminaries, was the First who put in the Pretensions of his most Serene Master, even before the Preliminaries were finish'd and agreed upon.

The Memorial Presented by the Plenipotentiary of *Lorain*, and read in the Assembly of the High Allies, on the 14th of January, 1697.

THE Queen cannot consent that a Congress be held concerning a Peace, before the Preliminaries of it be first made sure and settled, which ought not to be regulated according to the Conditions mentioned in the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

I. No one goes to it but with the Assurance of his Preliminary. The Emperor to have *Strasburgb* and the Re-Unions restor'd. *Spain* to have *Luxembourgh*.

embourgh. The Bishop of *Liege* to have *Dinant* restored. This is the Method of Treating that was demanded of *France*, and which is very commendable. But as it has been found necessary to require this Security beforehand (which has been termed a Preliminary) I find it necessary to insist upon it, that the same may be done, in regard to the Restitution of *Lorain*. Not according to the Terms of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*; because a Restitution on such Conditions, is not to be accepted of; and the Queen, both as a Mother and a Guardian of her Children, cannot allow of it, and she cannot act contrary to the Duke, her Husband's Deed, who was never willing to accept of a Restitution on those Terms. Neither ought that Treaty of *Nimeguen*, to stand as a Preliminary or a Foundation of this Treaty, since the King of *France* himself, has in a manner disanulled it, by declaring by his Ambassadors, that it was as if it had never been; and the deceased Duke of *Lorain* on his part, made a Declaration, That he would not be held by it. Nevertheless, that pretended Treaty, to which he had never consented, nor agreed unto, nor signed by his Plenipotentiary, but on the contrary protested against, has been concluded notwithstanding his Dissent: How then can that Treaty be revived without him, and made use of it against an August Widow, and Four most Serene Orphans, whereof the eldest is Duke *Leopold* of *Lorain*, the first of that Name, descended of Sixty Seven Dukes of a continued Line, of so illustrious a Blood, that there is no King nor Prince in *Europe*, now living, but has drops of it in his Veins, and even the most Christian King himself. Whence it cannot be imagin'd, that his Majesty could be willing that this most

Serene

Serene Family, which has in former times rendered such signal Services to the Crown of *France*, should be now destroyed and brought to nothing.

II. By the Laws of Nature, for the Sake of the Quality of this Illustrious House, and by the Obligation of Alliances, the High Confederates ought to support its Cause. The Emperour hath made a Solemn and Authentick Treaty with the States General of the United Provinces, in which there is an express Article, importing that the Dukedoms of *Lorain* and *Barr*, with all the Dominions and Countries thereunto belonging, shall be fully restored to the late Duke of *Lorrain*, of Glorious Memory. He was then alive, and contributed very much to promote that Treary ; and if that Article which related to him had not been admitted to be comprehended in it, that Treaty would have never been concluded nor ratified. Mynheer *Hop*, who was one of the Publick Ministers concerned in it, and signed it, knows this to be true. And the States General have the Substance of what I have been saying, in their own Records.

The Monarchy of *Spain*, the Crown of *England*, and other confederated Powers consented to that Treaty, did concur in it, or rather run to take upon them the common Defence of it, and engag'd themselves into the same Obligation to see this Article relating to *Lorrain* duly performed, whereof they gave their particular Assurances. There was no Elector, Prince, or State of the Empire that opposed it ; on the contrary, the Three Colledges gave their Votes and Resolutions for this Restitution to be made to the full, and with allowance for Damages. These are the Engagements of the high Allies for the House of *Lorain*, against which

which, *France* does peremptorily declare, by Monsieur *Caillieres*, That the King will not restore *Lorraine*, but on the Conditions mentioned in the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. Does there need more Arguments to move the Allies to cause the Restitution of *Lorraine* to be put among the Preliminaries, according to the Tenour of their Obligations? Before Monsieur *Caillieres* had declared this Negative, he gave us some Ground to hope by what he had said at *Maastricht* and elsewhere, that *Lorraine* would be restored on certain Conditions, or on Terms more Advantageous than those of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. These Advantages were then to be Part of the Preliminaries; in order to draw on this Treaty. But that those fair Promises were to be taken but for meer Complements, appears at present plain enough, by this absolute Negative of his, *viz.* *The King will not* : Which may give sufficient Warning to the Allies, to make use of more Precaution in their Transactions, and this obliges them the more to make this so just a Restitution part of the Preliminary, aad that without it the Congress should not be held. Seeing without it there can be no Peace, unless that the King of *France* be permitted to triumph doubly over the Allies, and subdue them, which I hope he must not expect, or pretend that they must not without his Leave, keep their Promises and Engagements.

Signed, Canon.

Another

Another Memorial which the same President Canon presented to the same Assembly of the High Allies on the 22d of May, 1697.

Gentlemen, &c.

MY Age and ill Disposition of Body will not permit me to wrangle, nor use many words, and therefore all I shall say is, That we are come hither to make a Peace, and not to Dispute or Regulate Ranks and Places. Every one yields the first to the Emperor only, and no Body disputes it with him, no not our Enemies themselves. We have, with common Consent, and by the Intervention of our Mediator, made an Act of Reservation, because of the several Titles; which Act has been thought very Prudential and Necessary; for it is a Precedent, and at the same time secures all other Pretensions of Place and Precedency which every one may arrogate to himself. For my part, I do not intend to take place of any Body: But at the same time I will not suffer any thing to be done that can prejudice the Queen my Mistress, or the most Serene Duke her Son, who is a Sovereign, and that's enough. Otherwise I shall call my self a Representative of the King of Jerusalem; There shall come another that will entitle himself King of Cyprus; Their Lordships the States General will call themselves Kings of several Kingdoms in the Indies; for they are so indeed; but that is not the question: Gentlemen, as I said before, we are not here to dispute or regulate what is *de gloria mundi*,

but only and solely to Treat of the Peace, which shall be concluded, and God Almighty will send, if we have it first among us the High Allies.

The under-named Minister and Plenipotentiary of *Lorain*, not to be tedious in the Congress of the Peace, and concur in it according to the wise direction proposed by his Excellency the Ambassador Mediator, and agreed on by all Parties now in War, claims from, and in the Name of the Queen his Mistress, in Quality of Mother and Guardian of the most Serene Duke of *Lorain* and *Barr Leopold* First of the Name, her Son a Minor, and of three other Princes his Brothers, all under Age, all four her Sons and lawful Issue by the most Serene Duke of *Lorain* and *Barr*, lately deceased, of glorious Memory, her Husband ; the succinct and general Demand here annexed, which her Majesty has made her self, and Signed with her own Hand ; which Monsieur *Caillieres*, then Minister of *France*, and now Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary in this Congress having seen and perused, did not think improper to be presented to his most Christian Majesty, by means of a Copy of it, which the Sieurs *Boreel* and *Dyckvelt*, Ministers of their Lordships the States General, and now their Plenipotentiaries and Extraordinary Ambassadors in this same Congress, treating together, have given him. Which demand therefore cannot be more authentick, nor suit better with a most great and mighty King, to work upon his Magnanimity and Justice, the Effect which that August Queen expects for her four most Serene Orphans. With a Proviso to add to it hereafter, what may concern their lawful Rights and Pretensions.

Demand of the Queen.

THE Queen Demands the Restitution of the Dominions and Countries belonging to the Duke of Lorraine her Son, with the Sovereignty and Rights upon the same depending. Which she hopes from the Justice of his most Christian Majesty, and the Merits of her Cause.

Given at Vienna the 8th of October, 1696.
Signed Eleonora Queen.

A Regulation touching Publick Ceremonies and Order among Domesticks, drawn up by his Excellency the Mediator.

WE the Baron of Lilieroot, Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of his Sacred Royal Majesty of Sweden, for the Mediation of Peace, make it known and declare, That all the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lords Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, who come to the Conferences which are held here for the Peace, have unanimously consented to, and approved the Proposal We have made of reviving, and causing to be observed on this Occasion, the Regulations heretofore made at Nimeguen concerning Ceremonies and Orders, with some Additions or Alterations which We have thought fit to be made, in order to make them more proper and suitable to this Place and present Conjunction, and that upon mature Deliberation the following Articles have been agreed upon.

I. That all Notifications of the Arrival of Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, and all Visits, as well to be made and received, as to be paid and returned, and which may require some Ceremony, shall be entirely left off and suppressed, and it shall be free to all to see and visit one another, when, and in what manner they please, but so that such Visits shall not be exacted as a Duty, or be a Precedent for the time to come. However, those that shall come hereafter, in order to their Admittance to the Conferences, shall be obliged to Communicate their full Powers to his Excellency the Ambassador Mediator, who shall Impart it to their Excellencies the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of the Allies that shall be of the Assembly; and it shall not be lawful for the New Comers to be there present, before the same be perform'd.

II. That the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries shall come to the Place of the Conferences with no other Retinue than a small number of Gentlemen, one or two Pages at most, and very few Footmen; that they shall suffer no other Coach than that of their Bodies to come into the Court of the Palace; and if they had occasion for one or two Coaches more for their Attendants, these last shall stand without, that they may cause no Confusion or Stop: The same shall also be observed in all other Publick Places, where there may happen to be a greater Concourse of People, as at Plays, Publick Feasts, Balls, &c.

III. That care shall be taken to prevent Quarrels on both sides betwixt Coachmen and other mean Servants, who shall also be commanded to use

one

one another with Reciprocal Civility and Kindness, and to be ready in doing one another all sorts of mutual Services and good Turns upon all Occasions.

IV. That the Gentlemen of the Retinue of the Ambassadors shall take care that the said Servants do exactly observe the present Regulation as to that Particular, and shall cause those to be punished who shall act contrary to it.

V. That the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries who assist at the Conferences from the Emperor and the Allies, shall come into the Court of the House where the Conferences are held, by the Gate made on purpose on the side of the said Houses that looks towards the *Hague*, and shall go up to their Apartments by the Stair-Case on the same side; and the Ambassadors of the most Christian King shall make use of the Gate and Bridge lately made, on the side of *Delft*, as also of the Stair-Case adjoining to their Apartments, on the same side; and the Ambassador Mediator shall go alone over the Bridge and through the Gate of the middle, and shall go up to his Apartments by the great Stair-Case.

VI. If two Coaches happen to meet in a place too narrow for them both to go through at the same time, instead of disputing the Wall, and thereby causing any Stop, the Coachmen on the contrary, shall be oblig'd to open and make the Passage easie reciprocally, as much as possible; and he who shall have the first notice of the Difficulty given him, shall stop and make room for the other, if it appears that he can do it more easily on his side.

VII. In Publick Walks, such as the *Voorbouw* and *Malls*, there shall be observed the Custom established among those that meet there, which is to keep the right hand every one on his side, as well as in the Streets and Publick Ways, and in general, wherever it may conveniently be done, without the least Contest or Affectation of Precedence.

VIII. The Pages, Footmen, and generally all Livery-Servants, shall carry neither Sticks nor Arms, such as Swords, Knives, Pocket-Pistols, or others of whatsoever kind they may be, either hid or openly, both in Town as in the Walks, and when they go to *Ryswick*. However, the Pages shall be allowed, if they will, small Sticks. Moreover, all Domesticks shall be forbid to go out of their Houses in the Night, unless it be by express Orders from their Masters, so that none may be found abroad upon any other account, at unseasonable hours; and those that shall go contrary to this shall be severely punished, and turned out forthwith.

IX. When any Servant of an Ambassador or Plenipotentiary shall stand Convicted of any Crime capable of disturbing the Publick Tranquility, the Ambassador or Plenipotentiary to whom he shall belong, shall waive his Right and Priviledge of punishing him himself, and withdrawing his Protection, shall cause him to be delivered into the hands of the ordinary Judge of the Place where the Offence shall have been committed, either in the Town or elsewhere, and shall even prosecute the Offender according to the established Laws: And if in the same Case the Criminal Judge, vulgarly call'd *Schout*, should Arrest and take any one in

the

the Fact , either himself, or by his Officers , or others, it shall be lawful for them to seize such a Person, and even commit him to Goal, although they known him to be Servant, or of the Retinue of some Ambassador or Plenipotentiary, till they can give Notice of it to his Master, which they shall be obliged to do forthwith , and without delay. After which, what the Ambassador or Plenipotentiary shall order , shall be punctually put in Execution , whether he desires to have his Servant kept in Prison , or set at Liberty.

X. If any Domestick of an Ambassador or Plenipotentiary should Insult or Quarrel with a Domestick of another Ambassador or Plenipotentiary, the Aggressor shall forthwith be delivered up into the Power of the Master of him that has been attacked and insulted , who shall punish him as he shall think fit.

XI. All Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries shall most severely and strictly forbid their Domesticks, as well Gentlemen as others, to have among them any Quarrels or Differences ; and if any should be discovered notwithstanding these Prohibitions, and that any one should be so bold, as to endeavour to decide them by the Way of Arms, he shall instantly be turn'd out of the Ambassadors House , and even out of the Town , without any regard to what he could alledge for his Excuse ; as the Enormity of the Affront put upon him, or his being Assaulted first ; and he shall likewise be obliged to Answer to the Complaint that may be made before the Tribunal of

his Natural Prince, where he shall be punished according to the Laws.

XII. All the foregoing Articles agreed on with common Consent, for the good Order of this Assembly, shall not be alledged for an Example, or be a Precedent in any other Place, Time, or different Conjunction; and no Person shall take advantage from, nor receive Prejudice by them upon any other occasion. Given at the *Haegue* the 29th of May, 1697.

(L. S.) Signed N. Lilieroot.

THE

THE
PROJECT
OF
PEACE

Between the
Emperor & Empire

On one Part ; and his Most

Christian Majesty

On the other Part :

As it was deliver'd in by the *French*
Ambassadors the 20th of *July, 1697.*

With the Answer of the Imperial Ambassa-
dors to the said Project, given in the 5th
of *August, 1697.* Translated from the *Latin.*

THE TOWER

THE TOWER

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THE TOWER

THE
 CONDITIONS
 Upon which his Most
Christian Majesty
 Agrees to make
 Peace with all the ALLIES.

The Preamble.

BE it known unto all Men, both present and to come, that in the Course of a most bloody War, under which *Europe* has so long groan'd, it has pleas'd Divine Providence to prepare at last for Christendom a happy Conclusion of its Miseries, by inspiring an ardent Desire of Peace into the Hearts of the most High, most Excellent, and most Potent Prince, *Leopold*, Elected Emperor of the *Romans*, always August King of *Germany*, *Hungary*, &c. of the most High, most Excellent, and most Potent Prince, *Lewis XIV.* by the Grace of God most Christian King of *France* and *Navarre*; of the most High, most Excellent, and most Potent Prince, *Charles II.* by the Grace of God Catholick King of *Spain*; and of their High and Mightinesses the States General of the *United Netherlands*: All of which Princes and States, being equally desirous to concur *bonâ fide*, as far as in them lies, towards the Re-establishment of the Publick Tranquility, they think of nothing less than rendering it Solid and Lasting by the Equity of the

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Articles in the ensuing Treaty. Whereupon in the first place their Majesties and the said States General have for this purpose unanimously consented, to accept of the Mediation of the most High, most Excellent and most Potent Prince, *Charles XI.* by the Grace of God King of *Sweden, Gotbs and Vandals* of glorious Memory. But whereas an untimely Death afterwards took away that Prince, and disappointed the Hopes, which all *Europe* had justly conceived of the happy Issue of his Counsels and good Offices, their said Majesties and the States General being still resolved to put a speedy stop to the Effusion of so much Christian Blood, have thought they could not make Choice of a Mediator more agreeable to all Parties concern'd and interested in the War, than by continuing to acknowledge under the same Character the most High, most Excellent, and most Potent Prince *Charles XII.* his Son and Successor, the present King of *Sweden*, who has already us'd the same Endeavours to promote the Peace between his Imperial Majesty and his Allies on the one part, and his most Christian Majesty on the other part, in the Conferences actually held for this purpose in the Palace at *Ryswick* in the Province of *Holland*, between the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries nominated and deputed by both Parties. *Viz.*

On behalf of the Emperor, Count *Caunitz*, Count *Straatman*, and Count *Seylern*, &c.

On behalf of his most Christian Majesty, the Sieurs *Harlay*, Count *Crecy*, and *Cailliere*, &c.

On behalf of his Catholick Majesty, the Sieurs *Don Bernardo de Quiros*, and Count *Tirimont*, &c.

On the behalf of the States General, the Sieurs *Boreel*, *Dyckvelt*, and *Van Haren*; &c.

Who

Who having implored the Divine Assistance, and communicated respectively their full Powers (the Copies whereof are inserted word for word at the end of the Treaty) and having caused them to be duly exchang'd by the Intervention and Mediation of the Baron of *Lilieroot*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the King of *Sweden*, who acquires himself in the Office of a Mediator, with all the Prudence, Ability and Equity requisite for the Re-establishment of a General Tranquility, They shall agree together for the Glory of God, and the Welfare of Christendom upon the Articles of Peace and mutual Amity which follow.

*The Answer of the Imperial Ambassadors
to the Project of Peace deliver'd in by
the French.*

Answer to the Preamble.

According to established Custom 'tis requir'd, that in all Treaties between the Emperor and Empire on one part, and France on the other, the Latin Tongue should be made use of, and especially that what is deliver'd in writing on either side should be in that Language. Therefore it was but reasonable for them to demand, that this Custom might be observ'd with respect to the Project, and in all future Negotiations. Tho' in this Project there is no mention made but only of Three Allies, yet it is to be supposed, that the Treaty of Peace should be manag'd and concluded with all the Allies engaged in the present War, and that several Instruments should be drawn up according to the Number of them. Lastly, They will readily agree at the end of this Negotiation to the remaining part of the Preamble.

Article I.

There shall be an Universal, Perpetual and Christian Peace, and a true and sincere Amity between his Imperial Majesty and his Allies on the one part, and his most Christian Majesty on the other part, their Heirs and Successors, their Kingdoms and Provinces, especially between the Princes Electors and other States of the Empire comprehended in the Treaty of Peace, with their Heirs and Successors. This Peace and Amity shall sincerely and faithfully be observ'd and continued in such a manner that each Party shall be for promoting the Honour, Welfare, and Profit of the other. There shall be passed on both sides a perpetual Amnesty and Oblivion of all Acts of Hostility, exercis'd during the War, in what place, or howsoever committed: So that for the future no Redress shall be sued for either by Course of Law or otherwise, within the Empire, the Kingdoms and Territories of his most Christian Majesty, his Catholick Majesty, nor the States General and Allies, notwithstanding all Agreements, which may formerly have been concluded upon to the contrary. But all Injuries, Violences, Hostilities, Damages, and Expences, without any Distinction of Things or Persons, which may have been caus'd on either side, whether by Words, Writings, or Deeds, shall be entirely Cancel'd, so that whatever may be pretended under this Colour by one against the other, shall be buried in an Eternal Oblivion.

Answer to Article I.

When this Article was last debated, the Imperial Ambassadors

bassadors urg'd, and the French agreed, that the Empire and Emperor should not be separated, but be joyn'd together according to ancient Custom, and as it was observ'd in the Treaty of the Twenty years Truce made at Ratisbonne: That it was requisite, not only to express what might conduce to the preserving the Peace, in order to observe it; but likewise to take notice of what might obstruct or destroy it, in order to avoid it. That lastly, It would be no difficult matter to adjust a general Amnesty, when once an Agreement was made about the Reparation of the Losses sustain'd, and the Charges they had been put to: adding withal a necessary Limitation with respect to Ecclesiastical Benefices to be hereafter mention'd. From these Proposals two Articles do arise:

1. There shall be a Christian, Universal and Perpetual Peace, and a true Amity between his Sacred Imperial Majesty, and his Successors, the whole Roman Empire, the Kingdoms and Hereditary Dominions, his Vassals and Subjects, and all his Allies, on the one part, and his Sacred Majesty, the most Christian King, and his Successors, his Kingdom and the Subjects of France, on the other part. That this Peace shall be maintain'd and preserv'd with that Sincerity, that neither Party shall attempt any thing to the ruin or prejudice of the other, under what pretence soever; nor directly or indirectly aid or assist any Person or Persons who shall or may endeavour any thing to the prejudice of either Party; That neither Party shall receive, protect, or abet the Rebellious and Refractory Subjects of the other Party; but both shall promote and advance the Welfare, Honour, and Interest of each other, all Promises, Contracts, and Alliances made or to be made to the contrary notwithstanding, all which are null'd and made void by these Presents: Always provided that the Amnesty granted by this Peace, and contain'd in the following Articles, shall remain in full

full force, and not be diminished in the least by this Article.

2. There shall be a perpetual Amnesty and Oblivion of all Acts of Hostility on either side, in what place, and after what manner soever committed; so that neither upon this Account, nor for any other Reason or Pretence whatsoever, the one shall not raise, or cause to be raised, directly or indirectly, any Enmity or Disturbance against the other, under Colour of Justice or by Matter of Fact: But on the contrary, All and singular the Injuries and Violences, offer'd by Words, Writings, or Deeds, shall be absolutely cancell'd, without respect to either Persons or Things, against whom they may have been committed: so that all Pretences of either Party upon this Account shall be buried in an Eternal Oblivion. Provided always that Satisfaction be made for the Losses and Charges herein after to be mention'd. The Benefit of which Amnesty all and singular the Vassals and Subjects of both Parties shall enjoy, so that no Person shall be prejudiced or molested for having adhered to either Party, but may be restor'd fully to all the Estates and Dignities which he was in possession of immediately before the beginning of the War. Provided always and Excepted, whatever shall be resolved in the following Articles upon the Account of Ecclesiastical Benefices, Chattels and Fruits.

Article II.

Forasmuch as the Treaties of Munster and Nimeguen ought to be the Basis and Foundation of the present Treaty, and just as they are joyn'd to each other by that of Nimeguen, so that this latter may be said to contain both: The foresaid Treaty of Nimeguen shall have the same force here, as if inserted word for word, and executed in all its Points and Articles, unless it be otherwise expressly provided.

Answer

Answer to Article II.

It is very true, if things be duly consider'd, that the Treaty of Westphalia and that of Nimeguen, may and ought to be reckon'd one and the same: since the former is so ratified and confirm'd by the latter, as if the Instrument of the Westphalian Treaty, were inserted word for word in the Treaty of Nimiguen, unless in such cases wherein the former was abrogated by the latter: so that in effect, by promising to renew the one, it was likewise promised to renew the other. However, because in reality they were two distinct Treaties of Peace, made at several Times and in several Places, carried on by different Ministers, for several particular Reasons, and drawn up in different Forms: It is likewise requisite, that in settling the Foot of this present Peace, which is the Subject Matter of this Article, a particular mention should be made of both Treaties; since there are real Differences in the Second Treaty, from what his Excellency Monsieur Cailliére agreed to in the Preliminaries, which were exhibited on the Tenth of February last.

Article III.

Whereupon there shall be an entire Oblivion of all that has pass'd during the present War, and all Things shall be remitted on either side, in the same State wherein they were by the foresaid Treaty.

Article IV:

To this purpose, whereas divers Re-unions of several Territories situated in the Empire, have been made by the Chambers of Metz and Besançon, and the Sovereign Council of Brisac, since the said

Treaty of Nimeguen, of which his most Christian Majesty has been put into Possession, his said Majesty does covenant, that they shall be entirely revok'd, without regarding the Sentences which have been pass'd by the foresaid Chambers and Council, and Things shall be restor'd in the same State and Condition wherein they were before the said Sentences and Re-union, and as they were at the Time of the Treaty of Nimigu'en.

Article V.

His most Christian Majesty promises upon Honour to withdraw his Forces from all the Countries and Places they have been possess'd of in the Empire during the present War.

Answer to Article III, IV, V.

The former part of the Third Article has been already discussed in the Second. What follows is part of the Restitution to be made by the ensuing Peace. In consequence whereof all Decrees of Union and Re-union are to be Cancell'd and Abolish'd, some of which have been printed at Paris, Cum Privilegio, and consequently by the King's Authority; among the rest Two, whose Titles run thus, *A Decree of the Soveraign Council of Alsace sitting at Brisac, importing that the King shall be put into Possession of the Soveraignty of the Lower Alsace, it bears date March 22. 1680.* The other is entituled, *A Decree of the Soveraign Council of Alsace, sitting at Brisac, importing that the King shall be put into Possession of the Soveraignty of the Lower Alsace, and of other Territories and Seigniories situated in the Upper Alsace; this is dated August 9. 1680.* Especially since these Expressions, and others to be met with in

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the whole Body of the Decree, concerning the detaining and possessing of other Territories at that time acknowledg'd, do sufficiently manifest the state of things by the then Treaty of Nimeguen, and the time ensuing. This likewise was evident, and particularly in the Right pretended to Strasburgh, Landau, and Cronweissemberg, by receding from performance of the Peace of Nimeguen, the first Article whereof was drawn up in these Terms.

The Emperor shall forthwith cause his Forces and Troops to withdraw from all the Provinces of the Empire, which do not by an Hereditary Right belong to the House of Austria, namely from the Circle of Suabia and Franconia, as well as from the Electoral Circle of the Rhine, and from that of the Upper Rhine, and from the Towns and Forts situated thereon, From Bon, Strasburgh, Offenberg, Hockberg, Landau, Cronweissemberg, and in general from all such places, as neither by the Treaty of Munster, nor by that of Nimeguen belong'd to his Imperial Majesty, so that immediately before the Tenth of August, the said Forces shall be drawn into Bohemia, and into other of his Patri-monial States.

Therefore 'tis evident that Bon, Strasburgh, Offenberg, Landau, Cronweissemberg, and all the other Places of the Empire, which were not look'd upon as belonging by an Hereditary Right to the House of Austria, neither by the Treaty of Munster, nor that of Nimeguen, were yet consider'd and absolutely esteem'd to be part of the Empire, and comprehended in its Circles and Dependencies. From whence it plainly follows, that by the Articles propos'd by the French Ambassadors, all these Places are to be restor'd and re-establish'd. Since the Case stands thus, and these Places are the Chief of what ought to be restor'd, the Emperor's Ambassadors, and those of the Electors, Princes, and other States here pre-

sent, do reasonably hope that there will be less difficulty about the other Articles to be agreed upon for the speedy Re-establishment of a firm and lasting Peace, and therefore they desire that an immediate Consent may be given to the two following Articles, as the Foundation and General Rule of the present Peace.

1. The Treaty of Westphalia, together with that of Nimeguen, shall be the Basis and Foundation of the present Peace, which shall be executed with respect both to Church and State, immediately after the Ratifications shall be exchang'd; and for ever after maintain'd in its full force, unless in such things as shall be otherwise provided for by the present Treaty. Therefore whatever after the said Peace of Munster, and the Treaty of its Execution made at Nurenberg, has been to this present in the Possession of his most Christian Majesty, under pretence of Right, or by open Force, or in any other manner whatever, and which was before possess'd by the Emperor, or by the Empire and the States depending thereon, including the Three Nobles, with their Immediate Dependants and Vassals, such Cities, Towns, Burroughs, Citadels, Castles, Forts, Villages, Houses, Territories, Mountains, Hills, Forests, Meadows, Mines, Quarries, Lakes, Rivers, Islands, Bridges, Rivulets, Jurisdictions, and Rights, proper and in Fee-simple, till'd and untill'd, shall be faithfully restor'd to their Ancient Proprietors, without demolishing the Fortifications, or any Publick or Private Houses, without rendering them in a worse state than they are at present, or exacting any thing for the Charges they have been at upon them, without exacting any Contributions by the Army, or in their behalf: And this Restitution shall be made without any delay, within Ten days at farthest after the Ratifications be exchang'd, or sooner if possible, together with all the Artillery, Ammunition and Provisions, as well such as were in the Places when taken,

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and since quitted and demolished by the Garrisons that were in them, and such as are in any other Places whatever, together with all Papers and Writings, where and however seiz'd. That whatever Alterations or Innovations have been made, by his most Christian Majesty, after the said Peace, and the Treaty of Execution made at Nuremberg in Civil or Ecclesiastical Affairs, under the Name and Pretence of Suntgau, Landgrave of Al-
face, Provincial Prefecture of Haguenau, and the Feudal Union of Dependencies, Appendencies, Submissions, Surrenders, Engagements, all manner of Grants, whether Absolute or Limited, or upon any other Cause or Reason whatever, shall be cancell'd, and re-settled upon its first footing; and after it has been thus re-settled, shall remain in the perpetual possession of his Imperial Majesty, as his Property or Fief. Laws General or Special, known or unknown, made publickly or privately by what Person whatsoever, all Edicts, Priviledges, Dispensations, Concessions, Donations, Investitures, Declarations, Mandats, Prohibitions, Registers, Incorporations, Unions, Re-unions, Confiscations, Arrests, Decisions, Decrees, Sentences, Homages, Contracts, Transactions, though ratified by the Oaths and other Pretensions of his most Christian Majesty, the Royal Family and Kingdom of France, or of his Feudatories and Subjects, or the Oppositions of any Courts, Councils, Chambers, or States, either National or Provincial, and all other Pretences whatsoever past, present, or to come, to the contrary notwithstanding: the which Laws, &c. are cancell'd and abolish'd, as far as they respect the present Case; notwithstanding likewise all that may be ever surmis'd, alledg'd or imagin'd to the contrary, and notwithstanding all other Reasons whatever, which may seem to deserve a more special and particular mention, and to intimate that this present Cancelling and Annulling is void, and of no effect.

2. For the farther illustrating the foregoing Article; and to cut off all occasion of future Debates, without mentioning the Reference to be made to Commissioners, Umpires, and their Decisions; it is farther agreed, That his most Christian Majesty, and the Kingdom of France shall rest satisfied with what has been granted to them by the Peace of Munster in Westphalia, namely, with the Jurisdictions of the three ancient Bishopricks of Metz, Toul and Verdun, as far as they had regard to them at the time of the said Peace; and likewise with the Rights and Priviledges of Suntgau, the Landgrave of Allace, and of the Provincial Government, in the same manner as they were formerly possessed by the most Serene House of Austria, and which are not to be alter'd upon the Account of any Compensation to be made for Damages done, or for the sake of making the Peace more firm and lasting; and that they shall not pretend, demand, or exact from any State, Vassal or Subject of the Empire, any Oath, Obligation, or Dependence, except within the Jurisdictions of the said three Bishopricks, as far as they concern'd them at the time of the said Peace, or except within the said Rights possessed by the House of Austria, and which are not at present alter'd, under any Pretence, Reason, or Matter of Fact or Right whatever: The state of the Case, as to the Surrendering up of the Rights of the House of Austria, being the same now as formerly, except only the Manner of Possession; forasmuch as what the most Serene House of Austria has receiv'd in Fief from the Empire, and held under its Jurisdiction, shall be held and possess'd with the Right of Sovereignty, by the Kingdom of France, and after the same manner as what belongs to the said three Bishopricks within their Jurisdictions, is therein included and comprehended. And by Consequence all those in general which are reckon'd, and are of Right the States, Vassals, and Subjects of the Empire, whether such as are

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more particularly mention'd in the Treaty of the Peace of Munster, or in the Treaty of Execucion made at Nuremberg, or in the Treaty of Nimeguen, all which are supposed to be repeated here, or such as were therein omitted, of what degree or place soever the; be shall from henceforward be ever exempted free from all Obligation, Tye, or Trouble that may thence ensue, towards his most Christian Majesty and the Kingdom of France.

Article VI.

Though the City of *Strasburgh* was put into the Hands of his most Christian Majesty, by a particular and voluntary Agreement, and has been since possessed and fortified by the Arms of his said Majesty, even after the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, which his Majesty is willing to observe in all its Particulars, he consents to withdraw his Forces out of the said City, on Condition the Fortifications made by his Orders, as well about the said City as the Citadel, be first demolish'd, the Fort of *Kell*, and other Forts of the Isles of the *Rbine*, and of the said City of *Strasburgh*, remaining for its Fortification, in the same Condition it was in before it was possessed by his Majesty, and the City restor'd to all its Rights and Priviledges of an Imperial City.

And because the demolishing the said Fortifications requires the Space of about Eight or Ten Months, his Majesty Promises to do it with all possible Diligence, and likewise Consents that the Emperor may have a Commissary at *Strasbourg* to be an Eye-witness till the said Demolishment be entirely finish'd.

His Majesty shall keep in the City, Citadel and Fort of *Strasburgh*, a sufficient Garrison to carry on the Work.

To this Part of the Sixth Article is annexed a Collateral Corolaray, which is as follows:

Whereas the City of Strasburgh was put into the Hands of his most Christian Majesty in the Year 1681. and continued in his Possession till the Expiration of the Truce, in 1684. The Emperor and his most Christian Majesty, for the mutual Benefit of the Frontiers of their States, are agreed with respect to that Place, as follows: That the Emperor for himself, his Successors, and for the Empire, shall renounce all Rights of Sovereignty over the City of *Strasburgh*, shall for ever grant for himself, his Successors, and for the Empire, to the King and Crown of *France* the said City of *Strasburgh*, with all its Appurtenances and Dependencies, to be injoy'd by the King and the Crown, with all Right of Property and Sovereignty, so as never to be molested therein for any Cause, or upon any Occasion whatever.

In Exchange; his Most Christian Majesty shall Surrender to his Imperial Majesty, the City and Castle of *Friburgh*, in the State they are in at present, together with the Villages of *Hen*, *Mettshausen*, and *Kirkzand*, with all, and such Rights of Sovereignty and Property as were surrendered to him by his Most Christian Majesty, by the Fifth Article of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

Moreover, his Majesty is willing to deliver up to the Emperor the City of *Brisac*, seated on the other side the *Rhine*, in the same Condition wherein it is at present; with all its Dependencies, except some Villages in *Brisgau*, which are on this side the *Rhine*. And that the *Rhine* may be the constant Barrier between this Place and his Majesty's Territories, it is agreed, That the

new City of *Brisac*, and the Fort in the Island, as also the Bridge, shall be utterly demolished, never to be raised or re-built again; But that the Fort called the *Mortar*, seated on this side the *Rhine*, shall remain in the Possession of his most Christian Majesty.

His Majesty also Promises, to raze the Fortifications that have been made at *Hunningben*, beyond the *Rhine*, as also the Horn-Work of the Island, and to demolish the Bridge of that Place which is upon the *Rhine*.

He likewise agrees to restore to the Emperor and Empire the Fort of *Kell*, seated at the End of *Strasburgh-Bridge*, and to raze those of the City, the Islands, and the *Rhine*, reserving only to himself the City and Citadel of *Strasburgh*, and the Redoubt on this side the *Rhine*. He will also cause to be demolish'd the Horn-work of the *Marquisate*, and Fort *Lewis* upon the *Rhine*, and all the Works on the other side that River; together with part of that Bridge which has Communication with the Fort of that Horn-work.

He also engages to restore to the Emperor the City of *Philipsbourg*, which has been possessed by his Forces during this War: But to the end that the Frontiers of *France* and the Empire may be absolutely bounded by the *Rhine*, the Bridge of *Philipsburgh*, and the Fort at the End of the said Bridge, on this side the *Rhine*, shall be demolish'd.

Whereas the Treaty of *Nimeguen* has regulated the Conditions, upon which the King is to restore *Lorrain* to the deceased Duke of that Name: And whereas the Duke his Son, supported by the Recommendation of the Emperor, has desired his Majesty to grant him new and more favourable Conditions; his most Christian Majesty, in Consideration

sideration of the Emperor's Recommendation, and inclin'd thereto by the Good Will and Affecti-
on which he bears to the Duke of *Lorain*, is willing
to relinquish the Conditions which were granted
him by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, and to re-enstate
the Duke of *Lorain* in possession of his Territories,
such as his Uncle Duke *Charles* possess'd in the year
1670. in manner following. To this effect his
Majesty will restore to him the Old and New
Town of *Nancy*, upon Condition that the Fortifi-
cations of the New Town shall be entirely demo-
lish'd, and never rais'd again for the future; that
the Bastions and Curtains of the City shall remain
untouch'd, but the Outworks and Half-moons
shall be raz'd: that the Gates of the New Town
shall stand, and that the Duke of *Lorrain* shall be
permitted to enclose the said New Town with a
dry Wall, not Terrass'd, and without a Flank:
that the Roads which had been granted by the said
Treaty, and which were to remain in the Sov-
reignty of his most Christian Majesty, to facilitate
the Passage of his Troops from *S. Dizier* to *Nan-
cy*, from *Nancy* to *Alsace*, from *Nancy* to *Petzon*,
and from *Nancy* to *Metz*, shall be restored to the
Soveraignty and Property of the Duke of *Lorrain*.
His Majesty desisting from all the Rights which
had been granted him upon the Point by the Tre-
aty of *Nimeguen*, upon Condition however that the
Duke shall grant his Majesty's Troops a passage
through his States as often as shall be requir'd, pay-
ing such Duty as shall be agreed upon between his
Majesty's and the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Commissioners.
His Majesty also promising to withdraw his Gar-
risons out of *Bisch* and *Hambourgb*, after having de-
molish'd the Forifications, which are never to be
rais'd again. His Majesty reserving to himself
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only *Saar Lewis*, which he caus'd to be fortified, in order to possess it hereafter as his Sovereignty, with the Compass of a half League round about, as shall be regulated by Commissaries appointed to this Effect by the King and the Duke of *Lorraine*.

His Majesty also by this present Treaty confirms the Sixteenth Article of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, touching the Recompence which is to be given to the said Duke of *Lorraine* for the City and Provostship of *Longui*, as if the said Article were here set down word for word; it is stipulated, that it shall have its full force of Execution.

The 20, 21, and 22th Articles touching the Provisions made for the Benefices, Sentences, and Decrees given by the King's Officers and Judges, and the Restitution of the Archives and Charters of the Chambers of Accounts of *Nancy* and *Barr*, may be re-settled, as they are in the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

Answer to Article VI.

Every Body knows what was the Opinion of the Republick of Strasburgh, when it was put into the hands of his most Christian Majesty after the Peace of *Nimeguen*, and also what was the Opinion of all the Inhabitants and Bishops of the said City, of the Count of *Hanault*, of the Baron of *Fleckensteim*, and of the Immediate Nobles of the Lower Alsace, nam'd in the Treaty of Rendition, Septemb. 20. 1681. and of all the other Subjects of the Empire, both mediate and immediate. And it is very evident by the preceding Article, what upon the whole ought to be resolved, and what for the future ought to be had conformable to the Treaties of *Munster* and *Nimeguen*, which are supposed

sed in all those Respects to be here repeated; and more particularly with regard to the full and entire Restitution of the City of Strasburgh, with all its Dependencies and Appurtenances, situated on both sides the Rhine, without demolishing or prejudicing the Edifices or Fortifications thereof, together with its Arsenal, which has been transferred elsewhere; and lastly, of all the Rights which belonged thereto, before it was taken by France, and especially of its immediate Dependance on the Roman Empire, which things are to be expressly set down in the Treaty of Peace; rejecting all manner of Equivalent that shall be offered, always excepting a more particular Designation, as far as shall be judged necessary, and which shall at any time be produced. As for the Affairs of Lorrain, and others contained in this Article, they are referred to the ensuing Articles.

Article VII.

And because his most Christian Majesty was constrain'd to seize upon the City of Treves, his said Majesty likewise promises, after the Ratification of the present Treaty, to restore it to Monsieur the Elector of Treves.

Answer to Article VII.

According to what has been already determin'd, France is not only oblig'd to restore to his Excellency the Elector of Treves, the City of Treves, but also a full and Entire Restitution ought to be made to him of all that belongs to him, by virtue of the Archbischoprick of Treves, Bishoprick of Spires, Abbey of Prum, and Provostship of Weisemberg; wherfore the following Article is to be inserted in the Treaty of Peace, viz.

The Elector of Treves shall be restored to all the Places, Fiefs, Revenues, and Rights, both Ecclesiastical and Secular, which belong to him by Virtue of the Archbischoprick of Treves, Bishoprick of Spires, Abby of Prum; and Provostship of Weisemberg, and their Dependencies, which either he, or his Predecessors have enjoy'd and possessed after the Execution of the Peace of Munster, whether particular mention has been thereof made or omitted, with all the Acts and Decrees, to be by him henceforward possessed and enjoy'd without any Molestation or Trouble to be given him by France on this Account; with Satisfaction for the Losses he has sustained, of which a Separate Article shall be made, and have the same force as the present Treaty.

Article VIII.

Whereas his Majesty thought it requisite to fortifie Montroyal, and the Castle of Traarback, he is pleas'd to oblige himself to demolish Montroyal, and the New Fortifications of Traarback, leaving the Castle in the same Condition as it was before. Montroyal also being so raz'd, and never to be fortified again, and the said Castle of Traarback being to be restor'd to the Proprietors to whom they did belong, before they were possessed by the King's Forces; his Majesty will do the same with respect to the Forts of Kirn and Ebernberg.

Answer to Article VIII.

An entire Restitution of all that belongs to the Empire, and consequently of all the Places mentioned in this Article, follows from what has been said upon the Third and ensuing Articles; leaving it, as Justice requires, to the Liberty of the Emperor and Empire, to dispose of

of what is their own, as they shall think fit, in what Place soever it lies.

Article IX.

Whereas by the Fourth Article of the Treaty of Nimeguen the most Christian King had restor'd to the Emperor Philipburgh, with all and such Rights which his Majesty had to the said Place, his most Christian Majesty, to set things on the same foot with the said Treaty of Nimeguen, does promise to restore the said City, with all its Fortifications, in the same Condition as now it is, only destroying the Bridge which his Majesty had caus'd there to be built.

Answer to Article IX.

There is so little need to explain and prove the Greatness of the Damages, which all the Members of the Empire, and especially the Emperor have suffered by the War, the necessity of Redressing them, and the small Demands that have been made on that Account, that they need not fear to refer these things to the Testimony and Determination of France it self; provided it would be induc'd to consider, what is so obvious to all the World, not with that Exactness and Perspicuity as is requisite, but only with half an Eye. Therefore, whereas after the entire Restitution of Friburgh, founded on the third and ensuing Articles, with the three Villages which depend thereon, and which, contrary to the Intention of the Peace of Nimeguen, and the Execution thereof, were possessed by France under the Notion of Appurtenances and Dependencies, except the Right of Diocesan, and other Rights and Revenues reserved to the Bishoprick of Constance by the Fifth and Tenth Articles of the Treaty

ty of Nimeguen, they may and do accept as part of that Satisfaction due to his Imperial Majesty, that which is offer'd afresh, and has formerly been possessed by the Emperor and the most Serene House of Austria, viz. Brisac and Philipsburgh, without any prejudice to the Bishoprick of Spires. But upon the account of the manifest Justice of the thing in debate, and to make the ensuing Peace the more lasting, this Restitution shall be full and intire, with all the Fortifications which belong thereto on both sides the Rhine, and the Bridge, with all the Ammunicions and Provisions, which are therein at present: and Justice likewise requires that a more particular regard should be had to what is contain'd in the Tenth Article of the Demands of the Imperial Ambassadors: excepting always a more particular Account of the Damages and Expences which the States of the Empire have been at; leaving the Decision thereof (for the sake of Equity, and of a good and solid Peace) to the known Affections and Endeavours of his Excellency the Mediator.

Article X.

The same Treaty of Nimeguen having regulated all the Conditions upon which his most Christian Majesty oblig'd himself to re-invest Monsieur the Duke of Lorain in his Territories, his Majesty being willing that the said Treaty should have its full force, does yield that 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22th Articles of the said Treaty of Nimeguen, shall have the same Force in the present Treaty, as if they were inserted here word for word therein.

Article XI.

His most Christian Majesty having caus'd Saar Lewis to be fortifi'd, shall keep that place in the same Condition as it is, with half a League of Country round about it, as shall be regulated by Commissioners appointed by his Majesty and Mons. the Duke of Lorrain; and the said Duke shall surrender to his Majesty the said Place, and half a League round, to be enjoy'd for the future by his Majesty, with all Right of Soveraignty and Propriety: in exchange, his said Majesty shall recompence the said Duke in such a manner as shall be to his Content and Satisfaction; and that which shall be given him in Exchange, and which shall be likewise regulated by the said Commissioners, shall for the future be possess'd by the said Duke, with all the Rights of Soveraignty and Property.

Answer to Article X. and XI.

As to what concerns the Affairs of Lorain, as comprehended under the protection of the Empire, and as being a Fief thereof upon the Account of several parts of it, in the first place what has been said above concerning the Vassals and Clients of the Empire, and particularly with respect to the Unions and Re-unions, ought to be apply'd here. In the next place, such things as are the Proprieties of other States of the Empire, ought not to be mix'd and confounded with the Affairs of Lorain. Much less by virtue of restoring Lorain, which by all manner of Equity becomes due, ought they to detain Strasburgh, which has nothing to do with Lorain, or any other Places, which are alike to be restor'd to the Empire, or to the States dependent thereon. In short, it

is reasonable to have regard to what was formerly produc'd by the Plenipotentiary of Lorain upon this Subject, as if it were here inserted word for word.

Article XII.—

His said Majesty shall take out of all the Places which he promises to demolish, or restore to the Emperor, all the Provision and Ammunition, together with all the Artillery, which shall be there at the time of Demolishing or Surrender.

Answer to Article XII.

Instead of this Article is repeated what had been express'd in the Third, and which is founded on so much the clearer and more indubitable Title, as that the Artillery, the Ammunitions and Provisions which are at present in the places which are to be surrendered, or were there, when they were taken, or carried thither from other places of the Empire which were ruin'd or deserted; or which were rais'd in the Countries belonging to the Empire, or gain'd by the Money or Industry of its Subjects, together with the Fortifications of such Places, as were rais'd, augmented or alter'd after the same manner, do belong of Right to the Empire without all dispute. Not to say, that they may be look'd upon as a small Recompence of the Losses which it has suffer'd.

Article XIII.

The Elector Palatine shall be resettled in the Possession of the Palatinate, as his Predecessors have enjoy'd it since the Peace of Westphalia: and the Duchess of Orleans her Majesty's Sister-in-Law, shall be put into possession of all the Rights, Territories,

tories, and Effects, which belong'd to her as Heiress of the late Electors Palatine her Father and Brother, according to the Laws and Constitutions of the Empire.

Answer to Article XIII.

Since the Daughters of the Palatinate (by the Golden Bulls of Charles IV. and Sigismund; by the Investitures of Emperors and others; by the common Feudal Rights; by the Wills of Predecessors; by the Agreements pass'd and sworn to between the Palatinate Families of the Branch of Bavaria, of the Electorate, of Simmeren, of Newburgh, and of Deux-Ponts, sworn to and ratified particularly by the Treaty of Westphalia; by the mutual Substitutions of the Males of the Palatinate; by the Agreements concluded between the Palatinate, and the House of Baden; by the Advice and Mediation of the Counts of Sponheim, concerning the mutual Succession between the Male-Heirs of the County of Sponheim; by the Renunciations of the Daughters of the Palatinate, to the making of which they were always oblig'd, and in Justice are supposed to have made, without any reserve of their Right to the Jewels or Money, unless in Case the Family of the Palatinate be extinct; and lastly by a perpetual Custom of force in that Family for several Ages together, and founded on a great many Examples both Ancient and Modern) were excluded (upon Condition of a fixed Dowry, which the Father cannot augment) from all Succession to Moveables or Immoveables: and since likewise the most Serene Dutches of Orleans, by and with the Consent of the Duke her Husband, and of the most Christian King, has solemnly made these Renunciations three or four times, according to the Custom of the House Palatine; and since the Elector Philip William, for peace and quietness sake has already granted her, beside her Dowry, more than ever has been, or could in

justice be granted to any Daughter of the House Palatine; she can have no Right or Title to the Revenues or Subjects posseſſd by the Electors her Father and Brother, and which are devolved to the present Elector Palatine. No body that knows any thing of the Affairs of the Palatinate or of Germany, or who is minded to cast but the least Eye on the Genealogical Tables of the Palatinate House, can question any of these things. However, for the avoiding all manner of Suspicion, and that the Rights of the most Serene Dutchesſ may not in the least be diminish'd, nor those of the House Palatine, in which every Branch thereof is concern'd, be inbanc'd, it is absolutely necessary to cancel and abolish all manner of Pretensions that may be advanc'd against this House, of what Nature soever they be, and to resettle the said House Palatine, according to the Articles of the Peace of Westphalia, as contain'd in the ensuing Article. Besides, the Elector Palatine is not so far wedded to his own private Interest, to which he has always preferr'd that of the Publick, that though he has fuffer'd infinite Losses, yet he is willing for the Publick Good, and for the particular Respect which he bears to his most Christian Majesty to waive his Pretensions, and to agree upon moderate Terms, as to what concerns the Quantum.

The Article relating to the Palatinate:

The most Christian King shall restore to the whole House Palatine all the States which he is posseſſd of belonging to that House, either separately or conjunctly with others, more particularly the Town and Prefecture of Germersheim, with the Provostships and Sub-Prefectures therein comprehended, with all the Fortresses, Towns, Burroughs, Villages, Hamlets, Fiefs and Rights, in such manner as they were posseſſd by

the said House, and restor'd thereto by the Peace of Westphalia, with all the Writings and Precepts taken from the Archives, Chancellor's Court, Feudal Court, Chamber of Accounts, Prefectures, or any other Offices belonging to the Palatinate, no Place, Matter, Right, or Decree excepted, annulling all manner of Pretensions which may be made by France, or by the Dutches of Orleans and her Heirs. Satisfaction shall be likewise made to the said Elector, for the Revenues withheld or taken away, and for all the Losses he has sustain'd, about which a separate Agreement shall be made.

Article XIV.

The Treaty concluded between his most Christian Majesty, and the Duke of Savoy, in the year 1696. shall be comprehended in this Treaty of Peace, as if it were inserted herein word for word.

Answer to Article XIV.

His Imperial Majesty, for the Kindness and Affection which he bears to the most Serene House of Savoy, has already promis'd, that he will confirm by this Peace, and comprehends therein, as well whatsoever is contain'd in the Treaty of Munster and Nimeguen in favour of that Family, as what has been concluded in the Treaty last made between the most Christian King and the Duke of Savoy, and the Restitution of Pignerol, and its Dependencies, the Ancient Right of the Empire being still establish'd and confirm'd.

Article XV.

The Cardinal of *Furstemberg* shall be re-settled in all his Estates, Rights, Priviledges, Dignities and Prerogatives of a Prince and Member of the Empire, as well by virtue of his Bishoprick of *Strasburgb*, as by virtue of his Abbey and Principality of *Stavelo*: and there shall be a general Oblivion of all things that may have been decreed against his Person and Servants, and neither he nor his Heirs, shall directly or indirectly be call'd to an account for the Succession of the late Elector of *Cologn*, nor upon any other pretence whatsoever.

Article XVI.

The Canons and Prebendaries of the Chapter of *Cologn*, who have been depriv'd of their Prebends or Dignities, for adhering to the said Cardinal of *Furstemberg*, shall likewise have the Benefit of the aforesaid Indemnity: and be restor'd to the Possession of their Benefices, Dignities and Estates, without any Molestation whatsoever.

Answer to Article XV. and XVI.

It has been already often declar'd, that as all the States of the Empire, so particularly the Bishop and Bishoprick of Strasburgh, with the Town of the same name, and others mention'd in the 87th Section of the Treaty of Munster, viz. the Bishop of Basil, the Abbots of Murbach and Luders, the Abbeß of Andlaw, the Monastery in the Vale of S. Gregory, of the Order of S. Benedict, the Princes Palatinate, Counts and Barons of Hanault, Fleckensteim, Obersteim, and the

Nobles of all the Lower Alsace, together with the Ten Imperial Cities, as has been mention'd in the third and following Articles, shall be restor'd to all the Places, Rights, Liberty, and Possession of immediate Dependence on the Empire, which they formerly enjoy'd, annulling all Acts made to the contrary, except the Imperial Decree of December 9. 1689. granted to the Town of Zellen am Hammersbach upon the account of the Valley of Hammersbach, the which Decree shall remain in its full force. The same is to be understood with respect to the Abbey of Stavelo. But as to the Hereditary Right of the Elector Maximilian Henry which is seiz'd upon, the Opinion of those who are interested therein is to be attended, and afterwards immediately declar'd. These Matters being adjusted, if hereafter due respect be paid to the Laws of the Empire, as well Cardinal Furstemberg and his Domesticks, as the Canons and other Members of the Chapter of Cologn, who have espoused his Interest, shall have the benefit of the foresaid Amnesty, without prejudice however to what shall be explain'd concerning Ecclesiastical Benefices, in the ensuing Paragraph, which is agreeable to the 28th and 29th Articles of the Project of Peace deliver'd in by the French, and which may be plac'd after the Article of Restitution, at the beginning of the Article of Amnesty drawn up in these Terms.

If notwithstanding the said Ecclesiastical and Catholick Benefices, mediate or immediate, have been collated on fit and capable Persons, by either Party, in the Places or Dominions, which were then subject to them, according to the Rule of their Primitive Institution, and conformably to the lawful Statutes, general or particular, made by their Subjects, the said Benefices shall remain in the Possession of the new Incumbents, as well as those Ecclesiastical and Catholick Benefices, which have been collated after the same manner before the present War

War, in the places which are to be restor'd by the present Treaty; so that they may and shall not be troubled or molested by any Person whatsoever in the possession and lawful administration of the same, nor in the receiving the Profits thereof: nor shall they upon this account, nor for any other cause past or present, be summon'd or cited, or any ways disturb'd or molested; provided always that they discharge the Offices incumbent upon them on the account of the said Benefices.

Article XVII.

And whereas the Peace of Nimeguen is to be the Basis of this present Treaty, and whereas his most Christian Majesty is willing to observe the said Treaty in its full force with respect to his Catholick Majesty: His Majesty therefore consents to settle all things in the same state wherein they were settled by the said Treaty, renouncing the Advantages which his Arms have acquir'd during this War. To this effect his Majesty agrees to restore to his Catholick Majesty the Town of *Mons* as it now is, with all its Dependencies, such as they were before it was conquer'd by his Majesty: and the Town of *Charleroy* in the state wherein it now is, with all its Dependencies; as likewise the Town of *Courtray* upon the same Conditions. And for the greater proof of the Sincerity of his Majesties Intentions for a Peace, and the entire Re-establishment of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, his said Majesty is willing to restore to the King of *Spain* the Town of *Aeth*, tho' taken by his Forces since the opening of the Conferences for the Peace.

Article XVIII.

His Majesty likewise promises to restore to *Spain* the Towns of *Roses*, *Gironne* and *Belver* in *Catalonia*, in the same state they were in when taken by his Majesty's Forces.

Article XIX.

The most Christian King will likewise restore to his Catholick Majesty the Town of *Luxemburgh* in the Condition it now is, with the Dutchy of that name, and the County of *Chiny*.

Catholick King, yet by common consent it has been agreed to recede from the same, by the present Article : therefore by the present Treaty his Catholick Majesty yields and makes over to his most Christian Majesty the Town and Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, the County of *Chiny*, and in general all that has ever been included in the said Dutchy and Province of *Luxemburgh*, to be enjoy'd by his Majesty with all Right of Soveraignty : And in exchange of the said Town and Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, the most Christian King yields and makes over to his Catholick Majesty the Towns of

with the same Rights of Soveraignty which he acquired by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* ; of which his Catholick Majesty shall enjoy, &c.

Article XIX.

Although the Treaty of *Nimeguen* is to be the Basis and Foundation of this, and accordingly the Town and Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, and the County of *Chiny* ought to be restor'd by virtue of the said Treaty, to the

Article

Article XX.

Whereas since the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Nimeguen*, several Re-unions of Villages, Towns, &c. situated in the Dominions of the King of *Spain*, have been made by Order of the most Christian King ; it is hereby agreed, that all such Re-unions made since the said Treaty of *Nimeguen*, shall be absolutely repeal'd and made void ; and that the said Villages, &c. shall be restor'd to to his Catholick Majesty to enjoy the same, as he did before the said Re-unions.

Article XXI.

But whereas by the Fifteenth Article of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, it was agreed to appoint Commissioners on both sides, to settle the Limits of the States and Dominions, which were to remain to his most Christian Majesty, and to the King of *Spain* in the *Netherlands*, as also to agree about all other Difficulties that might arise upon account of the Villages situated in these Countries, which were then yielded to, or formerly enjoy'd by the most Christian King ; and whereas Commissioners being accordingly appointed on both sides to put the said Articles in Execution, the Conferences which they had begun were interrupted by the Troubles and Wars that have since happen'd : it is now expressly agreed, that in Execution of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Articles of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, Commissioners shall be appointed on both sides, two Months after the Publication of the present Treaty, to regulate all the Matters contain'd in the said Articles.

Article

Article XXII.

But in Case the said Commissioners cannot agree about fixing the said Limits and other Points, their said most Christian and Catholick Majesties do hereby agree to refer it to the Determination and Arbitration of the States General of the United Provinces.

Answer to Article XVII. and the Five following.

'Tis reasonable to leave the Discouſſing of what relates to the Affairs of his Catholick Majesty to their Excellencies the Ambassadors of Spain. However, they particularly iſſit upon the promis'd Restitution of the Town and Dutchy of Luxemberg, and the County of Chiny; and very strenuously oppose all manner of Treaty, and so much as the bare mention of Surrendring the said States, always reserving the Right of his Imperial Majesty the Empire, and the States dependent thereon.

Article XXIII.

Whereas the Town and Castle of Dinant have been in the Possession of the Forces of his most Christian Majesty, both before and during the present War, his Majesty is willing to restore them to the Bishop and Prince of Liege, upon Condition that the new Fortifications made by his Orders be raz'd; and the said Town and Castle shall be restor'd to the said Bishop of Liege in the same state wherein they were, before they were taken by his Majesty's Forces.

Answer

Answer to Article XXIII.

Whereas the Town and Castle of Dinant are comprehended in the Dependencies of the Empire, the Restitution thereof ought to be wholly made according to the Third and Fourth Articles before-mention'd, to which Articles it ought to be referr'd. The Restitution likewise of the Dutchy of Bullogn ought to be added thereto, and to execute the other Matters which the moët Serene Elector of Cologn, or the Bishop of Liege has express'd in the following Article.

The Prince and Church of Liege shall be restor'd to their most ancient Possession and Propriety continu'd to them for near Six Centuries together, and confirm'd by the Peace of Cambray in the years 1529, and 1559, of the Castle, Town, and Dutchy of Bullogn, with all their Appurtenances and Dependencies: and the most Christian King shall restore the said Castle, Town, and Dutchy to the Prince and Church of Liege, within days after the Ratification of this present Treaty, in the same Condition wherein they are at present, with all the Decrees and Precepts, Artillery and Ammunition, without demolishing the Walls, Houses, or Fortifications, and without pretending to any Restitution to be made for any Charges they have been at upon any account whatsoever. And also the Article inserted in the Treaty of Nimigu'en, without the Consent and Approbation of the said Prince and Chapter of Liege, shall be look'd upon as not inserted, and shall be of no force or virtue for the future to diminish the Right, Property or Possession of the said Prince and Church of Liege, with respect to the said Castle, Town and Dutchy. In like manner the Castle and Town of Dinant, with all its Rights, Appurtenances and Dependencies, shall be faithfully restor'd to the said Prince and Church of Liege within days after

ter the Ratification of the present Treaty, without demolishing any Houses, Fortifications or Walls, and without exacting any thing for Charges, Reparations, or any Ex-pences whatsoever, with all the Writings, Decrees, Artillery and Ammunition which were therein when taken by the French: nor shall his most Christian Majesty have or pretend any Right or Claim to the said Castle, Town, and its Dependencies upon any account or reason whatsoever, but the whole shall be fully and entirely remitted to the Bishoprick of Liege. In like manner the said Prince and Church of Liege shall remain in the Possession of all Towns, Lordships, Castles, Villages, Places, Territories Dependencies, Rights, Pretensions, Jurisdictions, Profits and Revenues, and the whole shall be restor'd in the same Condition, as the said Church formerly posseß'd it, within days after the Ratification of the present Treaty. He shall restore to them expressly by name the Places specified in a List or Separate Article; and in general all others, which are contain'd under the Name and Title of Places, Territories, Jurisdictions, Proprieties, Possessions, Rights, Profits and Revenues, and which have been posseß'd by the most Christian King, by force of Arms, or by virtue of the Re-unions of the Chamber of Metz, or otherwise in what nature soever. Moreover the said King shall take care to indemnifie the Prince, Chapter, and his other Private Subjects, for their Goods confiscated within the Territories of Liege, and shall not exact the Remainder of the Contributions of the present War.

Article XXIV.

All the Provisions, Ammunitions, and Artillery that shall be found in the Places which are to be restor'd to the King of Spain, or demolish'd, shall be taken away by his most Christian Majesty.

Article XXV.

It is also agreed that the Collection of all Duties, which the said most Christian King is in possession of, in all those Dominions which he restores to the Catholick King by virtue of this Treaty, shall be continu'd to him, till the very day, whereon these Countries are depending, shall be actually restor'd; and the Arrears which shall be due at the time of the said Restitution, shall be paid *bonâ fide* to the Farmers of the said Duties. It is likewise agreed, that the Proprietors of the Forests that have been confiscated in the Dependencies of the Places to be restor'd to his Catholick Majesty, shall be restor'd to the Possession of the same, and of all the Timber that shall be found upon the Spot. It being to be understood, that after signing of this present Treaty, it shall not be lawful on either side to destroy the said Forests, or to Fell any Trees.

Article XXVI.

All Papers, Letters, and Precepts concerning the Countries, Lands and Lordships, which are to be surrendred and restor'd by the present Treaty, shall be faithfully restor'd on both sides, within three Months after the Exchanging of this present Treaty, in what Places soever those Papers and Precepts may be found.

Answer to Article XXVI.

Besides what is contain'd already in any other Articles, care shall be taken with respect to Germany in general,

general, that France immediately after the Ratification of the Peace, shall restore the Writings and Decrees, relating to the places which ought to be restor'd to the Emperor and Empire, or which do otherwise belong to his Imperial Majesty, or to the States of the Empire; and particularly such as are detain'd at Friburgh, or have been remov'd thence, as well as from the Chamber and Town of Spires, the County of Leininghen, or other places hereafter to be specified; without prejudice to the other Things, which shall or may be propos'd hereafter with respect to the Chamber of Spires.

Article XXVII.

All the Subjects on both sides, both Ecclesiastical and Secular, shall be restor'd, as well to the Possession of the Honours, Dignities, or Benefices, which they enjoy'd before, and of which they were dispossess'd by the present War, as of their Real and Personal Estates, that have been seiz'd and possess'd upon account of this War; as also to their Rights, Actions and Successions, that have fallen to them since the beginning of the said War, without exacting or pretending to demand the Fruits and Revenues arising from the said Estates, to the time of the publication of the present Treaty.

Article XXVIII, and XXIX.

Those two Articles, which are the 24th and 25th of the Treaty of Nimiguen, being common to all Treaties, relate only to such Benefices as have been collated to any Person during the present War; and therefore those on whom such Benefices have been conferr'd since this War, shall be confirm'd in the Possession of the same.

Article XXX.

The Catholick King shall restore to the Duke of *Parma* the Fort and Island of *Ponza*, which he has taken from the said Prince during this present War.

Article XXXI.

And whereas by the present Treaty, a good, firm and inviolable Peace is establish'd between his most Christian Majesty, and the Catholick King, and the Lords States General of the *United Netherlands*, both by Sea and Land, through all their Kingdoms, Countries, Territories, Provinces and Dominions, and that all Acts of Hostility are to cease for the future, it is stipulated by the present Treaty, that all Prizes that shall be made on either side in the *Baltick Sea*, or the *Northern Ocean*, from *Newfoundland* to the *Channel*, from and after the space of four Weeks after the Publication of this Peace ; or from the *Channel* to the *Cape of S. Vincent* six Weeks after the same ; from the said *Cape* into the *Mediterranean* and to the *Line*, ten Weeks after the same ; and beyond the *Line*, in all parts of the World, eight Months after the Publication of the said Peace, the said Prizes, taken after the prefix'd Times, shall be allow'd void, and return'd to the true Owners on either side, with full Satisfaction for the Damages and Losses sustain'd thereby.

Article XXXII.

If any Places, Countries, or Colonies have been taken by the Arms of the most Christian King, up-

on the Coasts of *Africa*, or in the *East* or *West Indies*: or if the *States General* have taken any Places, Countries, or Colonies belonging to his most Christian Majesty, all such Conquests shall be restor'd on both sides in the same Condition they were in, before they were taken.

Article XXXIII.

All Prisoners of War taken by the Forces of the Emperor and of his Allies, and by those of his most Christian Majesty, and are still detain'd, shall be releas'd without any Ransom, after the Ratifications are exchang'd.

Article XXXIV.

And whereas their Majesties, and the *Lords States General*, do acknowledge the Good Offices and Care, which the most Serene King of *Sweden* has us'd to procure the Peace and Publick Tranquility, it is on both sides agreed, that his *Swedish* Majesty, his Kingdoms and States, be especially and by name comprehended in the present Treaty, in the best manner and form that the same may be done.

Article XXXV.

All such as shall be nam'd by common Consent of both Parties, before or within six Months after the Ratifications of the Treaty are exchang'd, shall be comprehended in this present Treaty.

Article XXXVI.

Their said Majesties and the *Lords States General* do agree, that his *Swedish* Majesty as Mediator, and all other Kings, Princes and Republicks may give

give their Guarantee to their said Majesties, and the said Lords States General, for the Exemption of all and every particular Article contain'd in this present Treaty.

Answer to Article XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV,
and XXXVI.

It will be easie to agree to what is contain'd in these Articles, when once the Articles of the Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and France are adjusted. But for the preventing all farther Contests, and all occasions of molesting the Subjects on either side, 'tis not only requisite to put a stop to the Contributions rais'd upon the Subjects on both sides from the day of signing the Peace; but 'tis likewise necessary absolutely and entirely to disannul all Pretensions upon the account of Contributions, which remain still unpaid, all Hostages given or taken upon that account being immediately restor'd gratis, in the same manner as the Prisoners on either side are to be restor'd without Ransom.

Article XXXVII.

There is Liberty left and reserv'd to add any other Articles, in Case of any Omission, whether they relate to any General Affairs, or to any Particular Pretensions to be adjusted in this General Peace.

Deliver'd to his Excellency the Mediator July 20. 1697. Signed,

D. Harlay Bounueil. Verjus de Crecy. De Caillieres.
(Place for the Seal.) (Place for the Seal.) (Place for the Seal.)

Concordare Vidi.

N. Lillienroot.

Answer to the last Article.

In the Instrument of the Treaty of Peace beeween the Emperor and France, 'tis requisite likewise to insert in their proper place the following Articles.

Francis Lewis Prince Palatine, Grand Master of the Teutonick Order, and Bishop of Wormes, shall be ful-ly restor'd to the Commendams, Places, Subjects, and Revenues, which have been taken from him by France, and which have anciently been posseß'd by the said Order, or by the said Bishop of Wormes and other Churches, with all their Rights and Priviledges ; without infring-ing the other Rights, which shall be the same to him as to the other States of the Empire ; nor shall be or his Successors be any ways molested in the Use and Exercise of the said Rights and Revenues ; much less shall any thing that has been done, attempted, or hitherto said to the contrary, upon any account whatsoever, turn to his pre-judice. As for what concerns the Satisfaction for Dama-ges sustain'd, such things shall be perform'd as are con-tain'd in a particular Article.

The House of Wirtemberg, and expressly Duke George of the Branch of Montbeliard, shall be absolutely re-stor'd in behalf of himself and his Successors, with all his Rights, to all and every his Demeans situated in Al-sace or elsewhere, and to the State, Rights and Prer-o-gatives, and especially to his immediate Dependence on the Sacred Roman Empire, which he formerly enjoy'd, and which the other Princes of the Empire do or ought to enjoy, for ever annulling the paying or acknowledging any Homage to the Crown of France, which was made for a time in the year 1681. And the said Princes shall henceforward freely enjoy all the Revenues belonging to them, whether Secular or Ecclesiastical, which they were in possession of before the Troubles, or which they ought to have

have enjoy'd by virtue of the Peace of Westphalia : together with the Fiefs which have been granted in their behalf since the time of their being detain'd by France, and which they have not surrender'd to others, such as are the Fiefs, which the Counts of Rappolstein, and which the Lords of Rathsamhausen have recogniz'd in the County of Harburgh, and others such like. In like manner they shall be restor'd to the full and entire Possession, as well of their Fiefs in Burgundy , Granges, Clereval, Passerant, Hericourt, Blamont, Chatelet and Clermont, as of their Territories, with all the Rights and Revenues which they formerly possessed, annulling and absolutely rejecting all that may be done or pretended upon any account whatsoever to the contrary. As to Duke Everhard Lewis, for the Losses he has suffer'd, as well during the present War, as before the Declaration thereof, contrary to particular Treaties, such Satisfaction shall be made him, as is express'd in a Separate Article.

After these particular Restitutions 'tis requisite to add farther in general :

By the Restitution or Surrendring of Places, Persons, Things, or Rights, made by France pursuant to this Treaty of Peace, 'tis not to be understood that any new Right or Priviledge is acquir'd against others ; But to the Empire in general, and to each State in particular, and to all others, except France, are reserv'd all Rights, Pretensions, Actions and Exceptions, which belong'd to them on both sides, before their Destitution, and which are not expressly limited, or entirely null'd by the present Treaty; the which shall remain in their full force after Restitution made, which therefore ought not to be delay'd ; and which are to be propos'd, examin'd, and decided in their proper place.

'Tis requisite likewise to insert the following Article upon the Subject of the Fiefs of the Empire which are situated in Italy.

It shall not be lawful for France, either voluntarily, or by the sollicitation of others, either directly or indirectly, to innovate any thing in the Fiefs of the Empire, and other Rights of which it is in possession in Italy; or to invert the Order of Succession in them, or to assist any others who design to make any Innovation or Interruption therein: But all the Rights which at present belong, or have, before they were seiz'd, belong'd to the Emperor or Empire in general, or to all the Feudatories and Vassals, both present and to come, who may succeed according to the Imperial Grants, in such places as are either restor'd, or to be restor'd by France, as also in such as France have not taken, shall be left in their entire Force, and never be disturb'd or molested by France.

To conclude, the Emperor and Empire reserve to themselves the same Priviledge, as France has reserv'd in the last Clause, provided always that a proper Answer may be given to all other Propositions that may be offer'd by the French Ambassadors.

Deliver'd to his Excellency the Mediator, Aug. 5.

1697. Sign'd,

A.D.C. de Caunitz. Henry C. de Straatman. J.F.L. B. de Seilern.
(Place for the Seal.) (Place for the Seal.) (Place for the Seal.)

The Declaration of the Ambassadors of his most Christian Majesty which was rejected by the Imperial Ambassade.

THE many Demonstrations which his Majesty has given of the Sincerity of his Intentions for the General Peace of Europe, and the advantageous Conditions which he has been pleas'd to deposite in the Hands of the Ambassador Extraordinary of Sweden the Tenth of February last, since he ought to have look'd upon as more than sufficient for the concluding the Treaty several Months ago; but

but since at present he perceives that notwithstanding the utmost Diligence which his Ambassadors Extraordinary have us'd in the Conferences of Peace, for the finishing and compleating so great a Work, the Time so precious for the Welfare of Christendom is run out with so little Succes, that the Campagn is very far advanc'd, and the Events of War are capable of bringing a new Scene on the Face of Publick Affairs; his Majesty being still mov'd with the same desire of procuring a speedy Repose and Quiet to Europe, does farther declare by his Ambassadors Extraordinary to the Ambassador Mediator of Sweden, that he is ready to sign the Peace without any delay, upon the same Conditions which have already been communicated to him. But whereas it is not reasonable that the Conclusion of the Peace being still suspended by the delay of his Enemies, he should be ty'd up, whilst they think themselves free to accept or refuse the Conditions thereof, and even to demand new and unallowable ones; his Majesty therefore declares by his Ambassadors Extraordinary to the Ambassador Mediator of Sweden, that he is willing to continue under the same Obligation which he has taken upon him, till the end of August next, but that if within that time his Enemies do not conclude the Peace, he will be freed from Engagement, and at liberty to treat anew, after so much Expence and Bloodshed, upon such other Articles as he shall judge suitable to the posture of his Affairs, and to the Welfare of Christendom.

The Memorial of the Ambassadors of the most Christian King for the General Peace, deliver'd to the Ambassador Mediator Septemb. 1. 1697. at the Palace of Ryswick.

THE happy Successes with which it has pleas'd God to bless the Undertakings of the King in this Campagn, might give his Majesty a very just occasion of reducing within a narrow compass the Overtures which he has made for the Peace, the Term which he fix'd for the accepting of his Propositions being expir'd, leaves him at his full Liberty, so that he might very well propose new Articles, but the same desire which he always had of putting an end to the Miseries of Christendom, is still the only Rule which he proposes to himself, and his Majesty is pleas'd to make no farther use of the Advantages he has had, than for the more speedy re-establishment of the Quiet of Europe.

'Tis with this design that the King declares, that tho' his Majesty was free from his Engagements at the end of *August*, tho' he is very sensible what Benefit he could reap from the Conquest of *Barcelona*, and from other Events of the War, yet the sole Interest which influences and weighs most with him, is the universal Welfare of *Europe*; that for the promoting thereof by a speedy Peace, his Majesty makes use of that Liberty which he has at present only to alter such of the Articles which he has propos'd, as seem to retard the Publick Tranquility.

Upon this account his Majesty forbears offering to the Emperor the choice of taking *Strasburgh*, or the Equivalent propos'd for that City: he is resolv'd to keep it, and no farther mention shall be made of an Alternative Equivalent: at the same time he promises that this Alteration, which he thought requi-

site to determine the Emperor, shall make no change in the other Conditions which he formerly offer'd for the keeping of *Strasburgh*; and consequently that Town and the Citadel in the condition they now are, shall be for ever annex'd to his Crown, with the Dependencies of *Strasburgh* on this side the *Rhine*, such as are on the other side of that River shall be restor'd to their proper Owners, with the same Rights and the same Prerogatives which they formerly enjoy'd: That the Fort of *Keil* shall be restor'd to the Emperor and Empire, in the same Condition as it is at present: That the Forts of the City, of the Islands in the *Rhine*, shall be raz'd: That the Cities of *Friburgh*, *Brisack*, and *Philipsburgh* shall be restor'd by his Majesty to the Emperor, upon the same Conditions set down in the Project deliver'd in by his Majesty's Ambassadors Extraordinary to the Ambassador Mediator of *Sweden*: That those Articles which specifie the Restitution of *Lorrain* in the same Condition as Duke *Charles* possessed it in the year 1670. with the Clauses therein explain'd, and which his Majesty has thought necessary for the maintenance of the Peace, shall be punctually put in Execution: That lastly, for rendring the Peace solid, and to assure the Empire, that his Majesty's only desire is to preserve it, he promises to demolish and abandon the Fortresses which he possesses on the other side the *Rhine*, to pull down the Bridges made by his Orders upon the River, referring only part of the Bridge of *Fort Lewis* on the *Rhine*, which leads from *Alsace* to the Fort: That he on the other hand demands that the Bridge of *Philipsburgh* be broken down, the Fort rais'd at the end of that Bridge on the side of *France* demolish'd; and that the *Rhine* being for the future the just Barrier between the Territories of both, the Avenues

nges of his Kingdom shall be shut up, at the same time, that his Majesty makes it appear that he is not willing to reserve any Passage whereby to carry the War into *Germany*.

Lastly, His Majesty adds to those considerable Overtures which he makes for the keeping of *Strasburgh*, the Restitution of *Barcelona*, which his Majesty promises to restore to the King of *Spain* as soon as he has the Consent of the Emperor and Empire for the Surrender of *Strasburgh*: and this is all the use which his Majesty pretends to make of the Conquest of one of the most considerable Towns in the *Spanish* Monarchy.

His Majesty proposes no Alterations in the Articles by which he offer'd to Treat with the Catholic King, and is perswaded that this Prince being sensible of the Moderation which he shews towards him, will not insist upon the Demand of a few Villages in the Seigniory of *Aeth*, requisite for the more easie Commerce of the Inhabitants of *Tournay*, and for the Communication of that City with the Town of *Condé*; and that his Majesty pretends to reserve to himself all the Advantages he can reap from the taking of *Aeth*.

But whereas it is not reasonable that his Majesty shall be always oblig'd to Sacrifice such considerable Advantages to the good of the Peace, he declares that if his Enemies defer taking advantage of those new Expedients which he is pleas'd to offer for the Conclusion of the Treaties, & shall exceed the term which he hereby gives them of the 20th of September to accept of his Proposals, he will then be at liberty to propose new Conditions; and the Miseries of the War are to be charg'd only on those who refuse to concur with his Majesty to the putting an end to them.

Articles of Peace between the most Serene and Mighty Prince WILLIAM the Third, King of Great Britain, and the most Serene and Mighty Prince LEWIS the Fourteenth, the most Christian King, Concluded in the Royal Palace at Ryswicke the ^{10th} Day of September, 1697.

I.



HAT there be an Universal Perpetual Peace, and a True and Sincere Friendship between the Most Serene and Mighty Prince *William the Third*, King of Great Britain, and the most Serene and Mighty Prince *Lewis the Fourteenth* the most Christian King, Their Heirs and Successors, and between the Kingdoms, States and Subjects of Both, and that the same be so Sincerely and Inviolably Observed and Kept, that the One shall Promote the Interest, Honour and Advantage of the Other, and that on both sides a Faithful Neighbourhood and True observation of Peace and Friendship, may daily Flourish and Encrease.

I

II. That

II.

That all Enmities, Hostilities, Discords and Wars, between the said King of Great Britain and the most Christian King, and Their Subjects, Cease and be Abolished, so that on both sides They Forbear and Abstain hereafter from all Plundring, Depredation, Harm-doing, Injuries, and Infestation whatsoever, as well by Land as by Sea, and on Fresh Waters, every where; and especially throughout all the Kingdoms, Territories, Dominions, and Places, belonging to each other, of what Condition soever they be.

III.

That all Offences, Injuries, Damages, which the said King of Great Britain and His Subjects, or the said most Christian King and His Subjects have suffered from each other during this War, shall be forgotten, so that neither on Account of them, or for any other Cause or Pretence, neither Party, or the Subjects of either, shall hereafter do, cause or suffer to be done any Hostility, Enmity, Molestation, or Hindrance to the other, by himself or others, Secretly or Openly, Directly or Indirectly, by Colour of Right, or Way of Fact.

IV.

And since the most Christian King was never more desirous of any thing, than that the Peace be Firm and Inviolable, the said King Promises and Agrees for Himself and His Successors, That he will on no Account whatsoever disturb the said King of Great Britain in the free Possession of the Kingdoms, Countries, Lands or Dominions which

He now Enjoys, and therefore Engages His Honour, upon the Faith and Word of a King, that He will not Give or Afford any Assistance, directly or indirectly, to any Enemy or Enemies of the said King of *Great Britain*; And that He will in no manner whatsoever favour the Conspiracies or Plots which any Rebels, or ill disposed Persons, may in any Place Excite or Contrive against the said King; And for that End Promises and Engages, That He will not Assist with Arms, Ammunition, Provisions, Ships or Money, or in any other way, by Sea or Land, any Person or Persons, who shall hereafter, under any pretence whatsoever, Disturb or Molest the said King of *Great Britain* in the free and full Possession of His Kingdoms, Countries, Lands and Dominions. The King of *Great Britain* likewise Promises and Engages for Himself and Successors, Kings of *Great Britain*, That He will Inviolably Do and Perform the same towards the said most Christian King, His Kingdoms, Countries, Lands and Dominions.

V.

That there be a free use of Navigation and Commerce between the Subjects of both the said Kings, as was formerly in the time of Peace, and before the Declaration of the late War, so that every one of them may freely come into the Kingdoms, Marts, Ports and Rivers of either of the said Kings with their Merchandises, and may there Continue and Trade without any Molestation, and shall Use and Enjoy all Liberties, Immunities and Priviledges Granted by Solemn Treaties, and Antient Custom.

VI.

That the Ordinary Administration of Justice shall be Restored and Set open throughout the Kingdoms and Dominions of both Kings, so that it shall be Free for all the Subjects of Either, to Claim and Obtain their Rights, Pretensions and Actions, according to the Laws, Constitutions and Statutes of each Kingdom.

VII.

The most Christian King shall Restore to the said King of Great Britain, all Countries, Islands, Forts and Colonies wheresoever situated, which the *English* did Possess before the Declaration of this present War. And in like manner the King of Great Britain shall Restore to the most Christian King all Countries, Islands, Forts and Colonies wheresoever situated, which the *French* did Possess before the said Declaration of War. And this Restitution shall be made on both Sides, within the Space of Six Months, or sooner if it can be done. And to that end immediately after the Ratification of this Treaty, each of the said Kings shall Deliver, or cause to be Delivered to the other, or to Commissioners Authorized in His Name for that Purpose, all Acts of Concession, Instruments, and necessary Orders, duly Made and in proper Form, so that they may have their Effect.

VIII.

Commissioners shall be appointed on both sides, to Examine and Determine the Rights and Pretensions which either of the said Kings hath

to the Places Situated in *Hudsons-Bay*; But the Possession of those Places which were taken by the *French*, during the Peace that preceded this present War, and were retaken by the *English* during this War, shall be left to the *French*, by virtue of the foregoing Article. The Capitulation made by the *English* on the Fifth of *September*, 1696. shall be Observed, according to its Form and Tenor; The Merchandises therein mentioned shall be Restored; The Governour of the Fort taken there shall be set at Liberty, if it be not already done; The differences arisen concerning the Execution of the said Capitulation, and the Value of the Goods there lost, shall be Adjudged and Determined by the said Commissioners; who immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty, shall be Invested with sufficient Authority for settling the Limits and Confines of the Lands to be restored on either side, by virtue of the foregoing Article, and likewise for exchanging of Lands, as may conduce to the mutual Interest and Advantage of both Kings.

And to this end the Commissioners, so appointed, shall within the space of Three Months from the time of the Ratification of the present Treaty, meet in the City of *London*, and within Six Months, to be reckoned from their First Meeting, shall Determine all Differences and Disputes which may arise concerning this matter; After which, the Articles the said Commissioners shall Agree to, shall be Ratified by both Kings, and shall have the same Force and Vigour, as if they were inserted Word for Word in the present Treaty.

IX.

All Letters, as well of Reprisal as of Marque and Counter-Marque, which hitherto have for any cause been Granted on either side, shall be, and remain Null and Void ; Nor shall any the like Letters be hereafter Granted by either of the said Kings against the Subjects of the Other, unless it be first made manifest, that Right hath been denied ; and it shall not be taken for a denial of Right, unless the Petition of the Person, who desires Letters of Reprisal to be Granted to him, be first shewn to the Minister, residing there on the part of the King, against whose Subjects those Letters are desired ; That within the space of Four Months or sooner, he may inquire into the contrary, or procure that satisfaction be made with all speed from the Party offending, to the Complainant. But if the King against whose Subjects Reprisals are demanded, have no Minister residing there, Letters of Reprisal shall not be Granted, till after the space of Four Months, to be Reckoned from the day on which his Petition was made and presented to the King, against whose Subjects Reprisals are desired, or to his Privy Council.

X.

For cutting off all Matter of Dispute and Contention, which may arise concerning the Restitution of Ships, Merchandises, and other Moveable Goods, which either Party may complain to be taken and detained from the other, in Countries, and on Coasts far distant, after the Peace is concluded, and before it be notified there ; All Ships,

Ships, Merchandises, and other Moveable Goods, which shall be taken by either side, after the Signing and Publication of the present Treaty, within the space of Twelve Days in the *British* and *North Seas*, as far as the Cape *St. Vincent*; Within the space of Ten Weeks beyond the said Cape, and on this side of the *Equinoctial Line* or *Equator*, as well in the Ocean and *Mediterranean Sea* as elsewhere; Lastly, Within the space of Six Months beyond the said Line throughout the whole World, shall belong and remain unto the Possessors, without any Exception or further Distinction of Time or Place, or any Consideration to be had of Restitution or Compensation,

XL.

But if it happens through Inadvertency or Imprudence, or any other Cause whatever, that any Subject of either of the said Two Kings, shall do or commit any thing by Land or Sea, or on Fresh Water, any where, contrary to the present Treaty, or that any Particular Article thereof is not Fulfilled; This Peace and good Correspondence between the said Two Kings shall not on that Account be Interrupted or Infringed, but shall remain in its former Force, Strength and Vigour, and the said Subject only shall Answer for his own Fact, and undergo the Punishment to be Inflicted, according to the Custom and Law of Nations.

XII.

But if (which God forbid) the Differences now Composed between the said Kings should at any time be renewed, and break out into open

War, the Ships, Merchandises and all kind of Moveable Goods of either Party, which shall be found to be and remain in the Ports and Dominions of the Adverse Party, shall not be Confiscated or brought under any Inconveniency, but the whole space of Six Months shall be Allowed to the Subjects of both the said Kings, that they may carry away and transport the foresaid Goods, and any thing else that is theirs, whither they shall think fit, without any Molestation.

XIII.

For what concerns the Principality of *Orange*, and other Lands and Dominions belonging to the said King of *Great Britain*; The separate Article of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, Concluded between the most Christian King and the States General of the United Provinces the Tenth day of *August*, 1678. shall, according to its Form and Tenor, have full Effect, and all things that have been Innovated and Altered, shall be Restored as they were before. All Decrees, Edicts, and other Acts, of what kind soever they be, without exception, which are in any manner contrary to the said Treaty, or were made after the conclusion thereof, shall be held to be null and void, without any revival or consequence for the future: And all things shall be restored to the said King in the same state, and in the same manner, as he held and enjoyed them before he was dispossessed thereof in the time of the War, which was ended by the said Treaty of *Nimeguen*, or which he ought to have held and enjoyed according to the said Treaty. And that an end may be put to all Trouble, Differences,

Processes

Processes and Questions, which may arise concerning the same, Both the said Kings will name Commissioners, who with full and summary Power, may compose and settle all these matters. And forasmuch as by the Authority of the most Christian King, the King of *Great Britain* was hindred from enjoying the Revenues, Rights and Profits, as well of His Principality of *Orange*, as of other His Dominions, which after the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, until the Declaration of the present War, were under the Power of the said most Christian King, The said most Christian King will Restore, and cause to be Restored in reality, with Effect, and with the Interest due, all those Revenues, Rights and Profits, according to the Declarations and Verifications that shall be made before the said Commissioners.

XIV.

The Treaty of Peace Concluded between the most Christian King, and the late Elector of *Brandenburgh* at *St. Germains in Laye* the 29 June, 1679. shall be Restored in all its Articles, and remain in its former Vigour between His Sacred most Christian Majesty and His Electoral Highness of *Brandenburgh*.

XV.

Whereas 'twill greatly conduce to the Publick Tranquility that the Treaty be Observed, which was Concluded between His Sacred most Christian Majesty and His Royal Highness of *Savoy*, on the Ninth of *August*, 1696. 'tis Agreed that the said Treaty shall be confirmed by this Article.

XVI. Under

XVI.

Under this present Treaty of Peace shall be comprehended those who shall be named by either Party, with common Consent, before the Exchange of Ratifications, or within Six Months after. But in the mean time, the most Serene and Mighty Prince *William* King of *Great Britain*, and the most Serene and Mighty Prince *Lewis* the most Christian King, gratefully acknowledging the sincere Offices and Indefatigable Endeavours, which have been employed by the most Serene and Mighty Prince *Charles* King of *Sueden*, by the Interposition of His Mediation, in bringing this Happy Work of the Peace, with the Divine Assistance, to the desired Conclusion ; And to shew the like Affection to him, 'tis by consent of all Parties Stipulated and Agreed, That His said Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sueden*, shall with all His Kingdoms, Countries, Provinces and Rights be included in this Treaty, and comprehended in the best manner, in the present Pacification.

XVII.

Lastly, The Solemn Ratifications of this present Agreement and Alliance made in due Form, shall be delivered on both sides, and mutually and duly Exchanged at the Royal Palace of *Ryswick*, in the Province of *Holland*, within the space of Three Weeks, to be reckoned from the Day of the Subscription, or sooner if it can be.

In Testimony of all and every the things before mentioned, and for their greater Force, and to give them all the Vigour and full Authority they ought to have, the Under-written Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries, together with the most Illustrious and Excellent the Extraordinary Ambassador Mediator, have Signed and Sealed the present Instrument of Peace. *Done, &c.*

*Signed by the English and
French Ambassadors, and
by the Mediator.*

Separate

Separate Article.

Besides all that is Concluded and Stipulated by the Treaty of Peace Signed this present Day, the 20th of *September*, It is moreover agreed by the present Separate Article, which shall have the same Force and Effect, as if it was inserted word for word in the said Treaty, That the most Christian King shall Covenant and Agree, and by the present Article he does Covenant and Agree, That it shall be free for the Emperor and the Empire, until the First Day of *November* next, to accept the Conditions of Peace lately proposed by the most Christian King, according to the Declaration made on the First Day of this present Month, unless in the mean time it shall be otherwise agreed between His Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and His most Christian Majesty. And in case His Imperial Majesty does not within the time prefixed accept those Conditions, or that it be not otherwise agreed between His Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and His most Christian Majesty, the said Treaty shall have its full Effect, and be duly put in Execution according to its Form and Tenor; And it shall not be lawful for the King of *Great Britain*, directly or indirectly, on any account or cause whatsoever, to act contrary to the said Treaty.

The

The Substance of the full Power and Authority of the Lords Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of the King of Great Britain.

William III. by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all those to whom these Presents shall come, or in any wise appertain, Greeting. The Affairs of Europe being at this Juncture in so good Condition, and the Persons therein concerned so very well Disposed, We have just reason to hope, that, together with the Assistance of the Divine Providence, and the good Offices of Our dearest Brother the most Serene and most Potent Prince the King of Sueden, who is pleased to Officiate as Mediator, the War that has so long afflicted Christendom, may at length by a firm Agreement be brought to a happy Conclusion, We having no other thoughts then of a just and lasting Peace, which from the bottom of Our Heart We wish may be speedily Effe&ted, and as exactly Observed: We joyfully lay hold on this Occasion to Reestablish the Publick Tranquility. And whereas Our Ministers, together with those of the Allies, and those of the most Christian King, are at present Convened to Negotiate a General Peace between Us and Our said Allies on one part, and the said most Christian King on the other. And since for the accomplishing of a Work so good and beneficial for the repose of Christen-

Christendom, it is an absolute Necessity to choose Persons of try'd Abilities and known Experience, We give therefore to understand, That having an entire Confidence in the Fidelity, Capacity, and Prudence of Our Trusty and Welbeloved Cousin and Councillor *Thomas Earl of Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Baron *Herbert of Cardiffe, &c.* Keeper of Our Privy Seal, and one of Our Privy Council, *Edward Viscount Villers*, Our present Ambassador in Extraordinary to their High and Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, *Robert Lord Lexington* Baron of *Averam*, one of the Gentlemen of Our Bed Chamber, and Our Ambassador in Extraordinary with the most Serene and most Potent Prince the Emperour of the *Romans*, and lastly, of Our Faithful and Welbeloved Sir *Joseph Williamson* Knight, a Member of Our Privy Council, and Keeper of the Records of Parliament: And moreover being well satisfied of their Abilities, which have been sufficiently demonstrated by the different Imployments, Functions and Negotiations, which they have executed from time to time, both at home and abroad, and of which they have so well acquitted themselves, as well within the Kingdom as without, We have Named, Made, Constituted and Appointed, and by these Presents do Name, Make, Constitute and Appoint the aforesaid *Thomas Earl of Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, *Edward Viscount Villers*, *Robert Lord Lexington*, and Sir *Joseph Williamson*, Our True and Faithful Ambassadors Extraordinary, Commissioners, Deputies, Ministers, and Plenipotentiaries, giving to them or any Two of them, in case the others should be either Sick or Absent, full Power and Authority, with express Command both General and

nd Special, the General not derogating from the
pecial, or the Special from the General, to Re-
air to or any other Place that shall be
Agreed upon to Meet at, to Perform and Cele-
brate the Treaty, and Negotiations of Peace; and
o Confer and Negotiate the said Peace with the
Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of the Al-
lies on one part, and those whom the most Chris-
tian King shall please to Depute on the other
part; as likewise with all such as shall be sent to
the Conference from the other Kings, Princes,
Republicks or Free Towns, being always provi-
led with a sufficient Authority to Debate and
Determine amicably and entirely all the Differ-
ences and Disputes which have happened during
his present War, as likewise to Conclude a firm
nd lasting Peace, and to Sign for Us, and in Our
Name all the Conditions and Articles which shall
be Agreed therein; and moreover to Draw up,
and Dispatch all sorts of Acts and Instruments in
such manner and number as there shall be occa-
sion found; and further, to Give and Receive
them from one anothers hands reciprocally when
drawn. We Grant moreover to Our said Am-
bassadors a power to make Passes, and such like
Securities for all Persons and Things, which shall
be employed in the Service of this Treaty; as also
to renew their Dates from time to time when-
ever they see convenient. Our Ambassadors in
a word, are hereby Impowered to Sign, Grant
and Exhibit, and generally to Treat of all the
aforesaid Matters, as likewise to Promise, Stipu-
late, Agree and Do in Relation to the abovemen-
tioned Premisses, whatever they shall find nece-
sary, and in such Manner and Time as they shall
think fit, and with the same Force and Virtue as
We

We could do if We Our Selves were present at the said Conferences ; We promise, moreover, on the word of a King, That We will Approve of, and be Concluded by whatever Our aforesaid Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, or any Two of them, in case the others should be either Sick or Absent, shall do in Our Name. And lastly, to give the greater Force and Authority to these Presents, We have Signed them with Our Royal Hand, and caused them to be Sealed with the Great Seal of *England*.

Given at Our Palace at Kensington the Sixteenth of February, in the Year 1697. and the Ninth of Our Reign.

Signed,

William Rex.

The

The Full Powers of the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of His Most Christian Majesty.

Lewis by the Grace of God King of *France* and *Navarre*, to all Persons to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. As We desire nothing more earnestly than that this War, which has so long afflicted Christendom, may conclude by a good Peace; and since the Towns of *Delft* and the *Hague* have been Agreed upon through the Care and Mediation of Our Dearest and Welbeloved Brother the King of *Sueden* for the Conferences to that purpose, We being mov'd with the same good Inclinations, to prevent, as much as in Us lies, the Ruin of so many Provinces, and the Effusion of so much Christian Blood; do make known, that upon entire Confidence in the Experience, Capacity and Fidelity of Our Trusty and Welbeloved Councillor in Ordinary of Our Privy Council the Sieur *de Harlay de Bonneuil*, Our Trusty and Welbeloved the Sieur *Verjus*, Count of *Crecy*, Baron of *Courvay*, Lord of *Boulay*, the two Churches, *Menillet* and other Places, and of Our Trusty and Welbeloved the Sieur *de Caillieres*, *Rochechellay* and *Gigny*, and by the several Advantageous Proofs which We have had of their Abilities, as well within the Kingdom as without, and for several other good Causes and Considerations

rations Us thereunto moving, have Constituted Appointed and Deputed, and by these Presents Signed with Our Hand, do Constitute, Appoint and Depute the said Seiurs *de Harlay, de Crecy* and *de Caillieres*, Our Ambassadors Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiaries for the Peace ; giving them full Power and Authority, and moreover Commanding them expressly to Confer with, (in the City of *Delft* or elsewhere, where they shall be actually, either directly, or through the Mediation of Ambassadors, Receiv'd and Accepted for that purpose) the Ambassadors, Plenipotentiaries and Ministers of Our Dearest and Welbeloved Brother the King of *Great Britain* and his Allies, each being provided with Power sufficient to Treat of and Determine the several Differences which have occasion'd this War : Our said Plenipotentiaries have also Power, either all Three together, or Two of them, in case of Absence, Sicknes, or any other Impediment, or One, if the other Two be not able to be Present, to Agree upon, Conclude and Sign a Firm and Lasting Peace, and generally to Do, Negotiate, Promise and Grant whatever they shall think Necessary to Effect so good a Work, with the same Authority that We Our selves could Act, if We were present at the said Conferences in Person, although there had been something which was not Contain'd in these Presents, which Required a more especial Authority. Hereupon We Promise on the Faith and Word of a King, to Keep inviolably, and to Confirm whatever the said Sieurs *de Harlay, de Crecy* and *de Caillieres*, or Two of them, in Case of the Absence of the other, on Account of Sickness or any other Impediment ; or of One only,

only, in Case of the Incapacity of the rest, shall Stipulate, Promise or Grant in Our Name: And We likewise give Our Royal Word, that We will Dispatch the Letters of Ratification in the Time Promis'd by Our said Ministers, for such is Our Pleasure. In Testimony whereof We have caus'd these Presents to be Seal'd with Our Seal.

*Given at Fontainebleau the 26 of Septemb. in
the Year of Our Lord, 1697. and of Our
Reign the Fifty fifth,*

Lewis,

*And upon the Fold,
By the King,
Colbert.*

The Substance of the King of Great Britain's Ratification of the Peace.

W^{illiam} III. by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. It having pleased the Divine Providence, that after a War wherewith the greater part of Christendom was not long since Afflicted, a true and sincere Peace should be Concluded by means of the Mediation of the most Serene and most Potent Prince Charles XI. late King of Sueden, and since his Death by that of the most Serene and most Potent Prince Charles XII. his Son and Successor; as likewise by the Conferences held at Our Palace at Ryswick in the Province of Holland, between Our Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries, together with those of the Allies on one part, and the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of the most Serene and most Potent Prince Lewis XIV. the most Christian King on the other part: The Conditions whereof are these,

That there be an Universal Peace, &c.

We, after having Seen and Examined the said Treaty, have Approved and Ratified all and every of the Articles and Clauses thereof, as by

by these Presents We do Approve, Ratifie and Declare them Valid against Us, Our Heirs and Successors, Promising and Obliging Our Selves upon the Word of a King, to Fulfil and Observe Sincerely and Faithfully all Matters therein Contained. And further, to give the greater Credit and Force to this present Ratification, We have caused it to be Sealed with the Great Seal of *England*.

*Given at Our Palace at Loo in the Province of
Guelderland the Twenty-fifth of September,
in the Year of our Lord 1697. and in the Ninth
of Our Reign.*

Signed

William Rex.

His

His Most Christian Majesties Ratification of the Peace.

I. *Emis*, by the Grace of God King of *France* and
Navarre, to all Persons to whom these Pre-
 sent shall come, Greeting. Whereas Our Trusty
 and Welbeloved Councillor in Ordinary, *Nicolas*
Augustus de Harlay, Knight, Lord of *Bonneuil*, and
 Count of *Cely*; Our Trusty and Welbeloved
Lewis Verjus Knight, Count of *Crecy*, Marquis of
Freon, Baron of *Couray*, Lord of *Boulay*, the two
 Churches, *Fort-Isle* and *Menillet*, and Our Trusty
 and Welbeloved *Francis de Caillieres* Knight, Lord
 of *Rochechellay* and *Gigny*, Our Ambassadors and
 Plenipotentiaries, by Virtue of full Powers grant-
 ed them by Us, have Concluded, Agreed on, and
 Signed a Peace on the 20th of September last at
Ryswick with *Thomas Earl of Pembroke* and *Mont-
 gomery*, Baron *Herbert* and *Cardiffe*, Keeper of
 the Privy Seal of *England*, and Privy Councillor
 to Our Dearest and Welbeloved Brother the
 King of *Great Britain*, and moreover one of the
 Lords Justices in the Kings Absence, *Edward*
 Viscount *Villers* and *Dartford*, Baron of *Hoo*, Knight
 Marshal of *England*, and one of the Justices of
Ireland, *Robert Lord Lexington*, Baron of *Averam*,
 and one of the Lords of the King of *Great Britains*
 Bed-Chamber, and lastly; Sir *Joseph Williamson*
 Knight, one of His Britannick Majesties Privy Coun-
 cil, and Keeper of the Records of Parliament,
 Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries
 of Our said Brother the King of *Great Britain* for
 that purpose. The Particulars whereof fol-
 low.

Here were Incerted the Articles at length.

Now We being well pleased with the above-said Treaty in every Point and Article thereof, have, as well for Our Self as for Our Heirs, Successors, Kingdoms, Countreys, Lands, Lordships, and Subjects, Accepted, Approved, Ratified and Confirmed, and by these Presents do Accent, Approve, Ratifie and Confirm the same; and moreover do Promise on the Faith and Word of a King, and under the Obligation and Mortgage of all and every Our Goods present and to come, that We will Observe and Keep Inviolable the said Treaty, nor will ever A&t any thing to the contrary, either Directly or Indirectly, in what manner or kind soever. In Testimony whereof We have Signed these Presents with Our Hand, and Affixed Our Royal Seal.

*Given at Fontainebleau the Third day of October,
in the Year of our Lord, 1697. and of Our Reign
the 55.*

Signed,

Lewis.

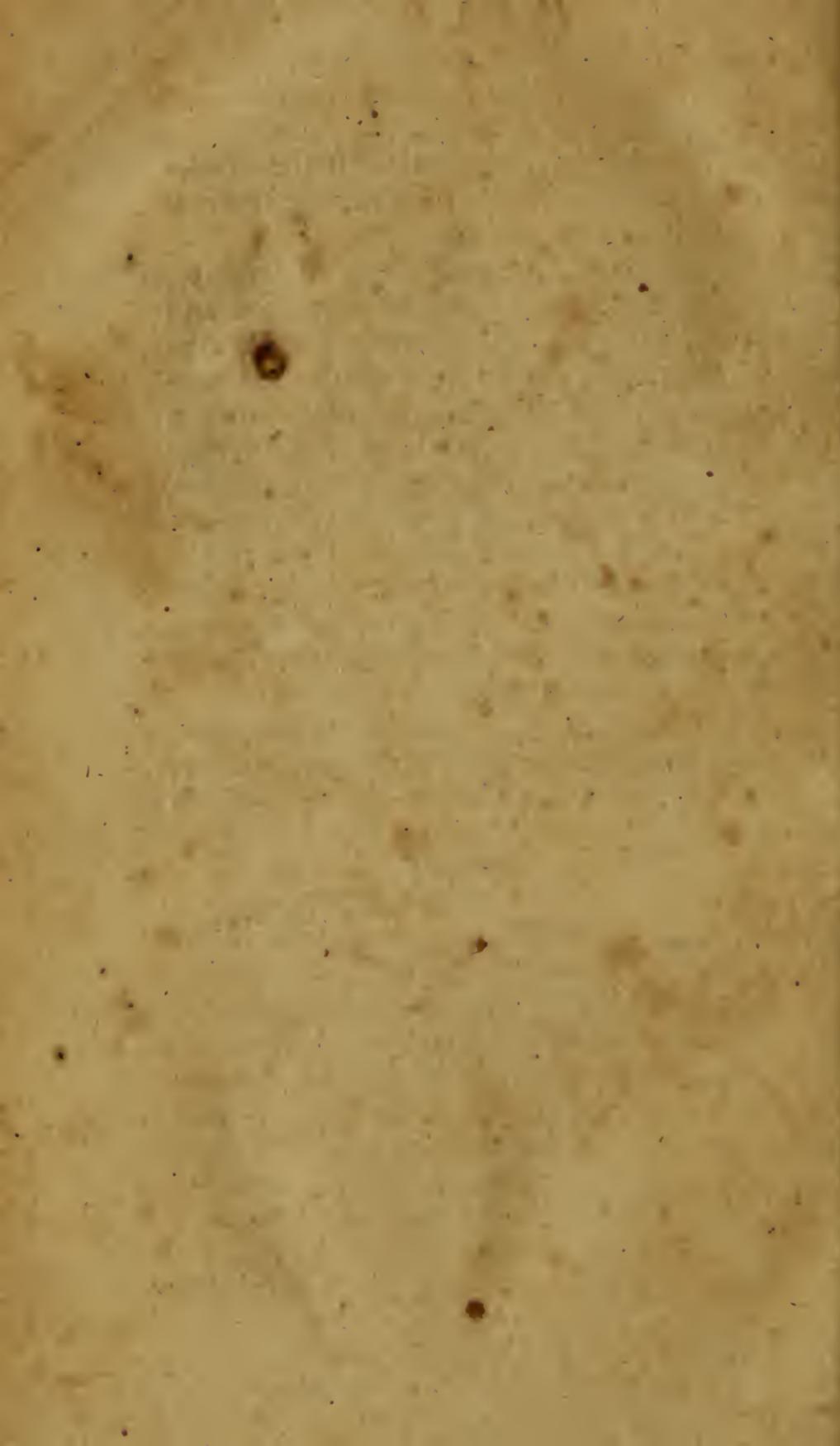
And lower,

By the King,

Colbert.

Sealed with the great Seal of Yellow Wax.

Articles.



Articles of Peace, betwixt His
Catholick Majesty and the Most
Christian King; Concluded at
the Royal Palace of Ryswick,
the 20th September, 1697.

In the Name of God and the Most Holy Trinity: Be it known to All, both present and to come, that during the Course of the most Bloody War that ever afflicted *Europe* for these many Years past, it has pleased the Divine Providence to prepare the End of the Miseries of *Christendom*, by preserving an ardent Desire for Peace, in the Hearts of the Most-High, Most-Excellent, and Mighty Prince *Charles* II. by the Grace of God Catholick King of *Spain*, &c. and of the Most High, Most Excellent, and Mighty Prince *Lewis* XIV. by the Grace of God the Most Christian King of *France* and *Navarre*; who wishing equally and concurring heartily to contribute as far as in them lies to the Restoration of the Tranquility of *Europe*, and having no other Aim than to make the said Peace firm and lasting, by the Equity of its Conditions; Their said Majesties have consented and agreed in the first Place, to own the Mediation of the Most-High, Most-Excellent, and Mighty Prince *Charles* XI. by the Grace

Grace of God King of Sueden, Goths and Vandals ; but a sudden Death having frustrated the Hopes which all Europe had justly entertained of the happy Effect of his Counsels, and good Offices ; their said Majesties still persisting in the Resolution to put a Stop as soon as possible to the Effusion of so much Christian Blood, have thought they could not do better than to acknowledge, in the same Quality, the Most-High, Most-Excellent, and Mighty Prince *Charles XII.* King of Sueden, his Son and Successor, who on his Part has also continued the same Endeavours to further the Peace betwixt their Catholick and Most Christian Majesties, in the Conferences held, for that purpose, in the Royal Palace at Ryswick in Holland, betwixt the Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries named on both sides ; to wit, by his Catholick Majesty, *Don Francisco Bernardo de Quiros*, Knight of the Order of St. James, one of the Members of the King's Royal and Supream Council of Castille ; and the Sieur *Lewis Alexander de Scockart*, Count of *Tirimont*, Baron of *Gaesbeke*, one of the supream Council of State of the Netherlands in *Madrid*, and of that of State and Privy Council in the same Countries : And by his most Christian Majesty, the Sieur *Nicolas Augustus de Harlay* Knight, Lord of *Bonneuil*, Count of *Cely*, Counsellor in ordinary to his Majesty in his Council of State ; the Sieur *Lewis Verjus* Knight, Count of *Crecy*, Counsellor in ordinary to his Majesty in his Council of State, Marquis of *Treon*, Baron of *Couvay*, Lord of *Boulay*, the two Churches, *Fort-Isle*, *Menillet*, and other Places ; and the Sieur *Francis Callieres* Kt. Lord of *Callieres*, of *Rochechellay* and *Gigny* ; who having first implored the Divine Assistance, and communicated

to each other their respective Full Powers (the Copies of which shall be inserted Word for Word at the end of the present Treaty) and duly exchanged the same by the Intervention and Mediation of the Baron of *Lillieroot*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of *Sueden*, who has discharged the Function of a Mediator with all the necessary Prudence, Capacity and Equity; they have agreed, to the Glory of God and the Good of *Christendom*, upon the following Conditions.

I.

IT is agreed, That for the future there be a good, firm and lasting Peace, and a perpetual Confederacy, Alliance and Friendship, between the Catholick and most Christian Kings, their Children born or that shall be born, their Kingdoms, States, Lands and Subjects; that they shall love one another like good Brothers; and that the one, as far as in him lies, shall promote the Interest, Honour and Reputation of the other, carefully and sincerely avoiding whateyer may cause any Damage to each other.

II.

That upon Account of this Peace and good Union, all Hostilities shall cease betwixt the said Lords Kings, their Subjects and Vassals, as well by Sea and on fresh Waters, as by Land, and generally in all Places where War is made by their Majesties Arms, both betwixt their Armies and the Garisons of their Places: And if contrary to this Article, any Place or Places should be taken, either by Attack, Surprize, or Intelligence, Prisoners made, or any other Hostilities committed,

hrough Inadvertency or otherwise, Reparation shall be made on both Sides with Honesty, by restoring without any Diminution what shall have been taken, and setting Prisoners at liberty without Ransom, or Payment of Expences.

III.

All Enmities and Causes of Misunderstanding shall be extinguished and abolished for ever. There shall be on both Sides a perpetual Oblivion of the Injuries done, or Damages suffered, during this War, or on Account of the same, so that no Person shall hereafter be called to Account, or be obliged to make any Restitution, upon any Pretence whatsoever, directly or indirectly, by way of Justice or otherwise; and their said Majesties, their Subjects, Servants or Adherents, shall never shew a Resentment, or demand any Reparation for the same.

IV.

The Towns and Places of *Gironne*, *Roses* and *Belver*, shall be restored, and left in the Possession, Dominion and Sovereignty of his Catholick Majesty, in the same Condition they were in when taken, with the Artillery that was found in them at the same time; and, in general, all other Towns, Places, Forts and Chastelenies whatsoever, that have been possessed during this War by the Arms of his most Christian Majesty, and since the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, in the Principality of *Catalonia*, or elsewhere in *Spain*, their Appurtenances and Dependencies, shall be restored in the Condition they are now in, without any Reservation, Diminution or Deterioration whatsoever. Likewise shall be restored to the Power, Dominion and Sovereignty of his Catholick Majesty, the City of *Barcelona*, the Fort and Fortifications

be-

belonging to it, with all the Artillery, in the Condition wherein they were found on the Day the same was taken, with all its Appurtenances and Dependencies.

V.

The Town and Fortress of *Luxemburg*, in the Condition it is now in, without demolishing, altering, diminishing, weakening, or deteriorating any of its Works, Forts and Fortifications, with the Artillery that was found in it when taken: Together with the Province and Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, and County of *Chiny*, in all their Consistencies, and all the Appurtenances and Dependencies belonging to them, shall be faithfully resigned and restored to the Power, Sovereignty, Dominion, and Possession of the Catholick King, to be by the said Lord the Catholick King enjoyed, as he has done, or may have done at the time of, and before the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, without any with-holding or reservation, except what has been yielded to his most Christian Majesty by the preceding Treaties of Peace.

VI.

The Fortress of *Charleroy* shall likewise be restored to the Power, and under the Sovereignty of His Catholick Majesty, with its Dependencies in the Condition it is in at present, without Breaking, Demolishing, Weakening or Deteriorating any thing in it, together with the Artillery therein found when taken.

VII.

There shall also be restored to the Sovereignty, Dominion and Possession of His Catholick Majesty, the City of *Mons*, Capital of the Province of *Hainault*, with its Works and Fortifications in

the same Condition they are in at present, without Breaking, Demolishing, Weakening or Deteriorating any thing in them ; together with the Artillery found in it when taken ; and the Precincts, Provostship, Appurtenances and Dependencies to the said City belonging, in all its Consistency, and in the same manner as the Catholick King enjoyed it, or may have enjoyed it at the time of, and before the said Treaty of Nimeguen ; As well as the City of Ath, in the Condition it was in when last taken, without Breaking, Demolishing, Weakening or Deteriorating any thing in its Fortifications, with the Artillery therein found on the same Day ; together with the Precincts, Chastelenies, Appurtenances and Dependencies of the said City, as they were yielded by the Treaty of Nimeguen ; except the places next following, *viz.* the Burrough of Anthoin, Vaux, Guavrian, Ramecroix, Bethome, Constantin, the Fief of Paradise ; these last being inclosed in the Tournaisis, and the said Fief of Paradise, as far as it depends upon the Village of Kain, Havines, Meles, Mourcourt, Kain, the Mount of St. Audebert, called the Trinity, Fontenoy, Maubray, Hernieurs, Calnelle, and Viers, with their Parishes, Appurtenances and Dependencies without any reservation, which shall remain in the Possession and Sovereignty of his most Christian Majesty, the Province of Hainault, still remaining in the Sovereignty of His Catholick Majesty, except what has been yielded to his most Christian Majesty, by the preceding Treaties.

VIII.

The Town of Courtray shall be restored to the Power, Dominion, Sovereignty and Possession of His

His Catholick Majesty, in its present Condition, with the Artillery that was found in it when last taken; together with the Chastelenie of the said City, its Appurtenances and Dependencies according to the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

IX.

The said Lord the most Christian King, shall likewise cause to be restored to His Catholick Majesty all the Towns, Places, Forts, Castles and Posts, which his Armies have or may have possessed themselves of, until or since the Day of the Conclusion of the present Peace, where and in what part of the World soever the same be Situated; as in like manner the said Catholick Majesty shall restore to his most Christian Majesty all the Places, Forts, Castles and Posts, wheresoever Situated, which his Armies may have taken during this War, till the Day of the Publication of this Peace.

X.

All the Places, Cities, Towns, Burroughs and Villages, which the most Christian King has taken or re-united since the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, in the Provinces of *Luxemburg*, *Namur*, *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Hainault*, and other Provinces of the Low-Countries, according to the List of the said Re-unions, delivered in by His Catholick Majesty, at the proceedings of this Negotiation, (the Copy of which List is annexed to the present Treaty) shall remain in the possession of His Catholick Majesty absolutely and for ever, except the Places, Towns, Burroughs and Villages, contained in the List of Exception, which has likewise been Exhibited from his most Christian Majesty, and are by him claimed, upon account of the Dependencies of the Towns of *Charlemont*, *Maubenge*, and others yielded to his most Christian Majesty.

by the Treaties of *Aix la Chapelle*, and *Nimeguen*, concerning which 82 Places before-mentioned, (the List of which are likewise annexed to the present Treaty) it is agreed, that immediately after the Signing of the present Treaty, Commissioners shall be named on both sides, as well to regulate in the possession of which of the two Kings the said 82 Towns, Places, Burroughs or Villages, or any of them, shall remain, and belong to; as to agree upon the Exchanges to be made for Places inclosed in the Dominions of one another; and in case the said Commissioners shall not agree, that then their Catholick and most Christian Majesties, shall leave and refer the final Decision about them to the Judgment of their Lordships the States-General of the *United Provinces*, whom the said Lords Kings have reciprocally chosen for Arbitrators, without lessening however the Power of the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of the said Lords the Catholick and most Christian Kings, to adjust those Matters amicably, even before the Ratification of the present Treaty, if possible; by which means all Difficulties and Controversies both concerning the said Re-unions, and Limits and Dependencies thereof shall be intirely removed and determined on both sides: And upon that account, an end shall be put to all Prosecutions, Sentences, Separations, Incorporations, Commissions, Decrees, Confiscations, Re-unions, Declarations, Regulations, Edicts, and generally all Acts whatsoever made in the name, and by order of the most Christian King, by reason of the said Re-unions, either by the Parliaments or Chamber settled at *Mars*, or by any other Court of Judicature, Intendants, Commissions, or Delegations against His

His Catholick Majesty and his Subjects, and shall be revok'd and annull'd for ever, as if they had never been. Furthermore the Generality and Royalties of the said Provinces shall remain to his Catholick Majesty, except all the Cities, Towns and Places, yielded to his most Christian Majesty, by preceding Treaties, with their Appurtenances and Dependencies.

XI.

All the Towns, Cities, Places, Burroughs and Villages, with their Appurtenances and Dependencies, yielded and resigned by his most Christian Majesty in the foregoing Articles, without any Reservation or Restriction, shall return to the Possession of his Catholick Majesty, to be by him enjoyed with all the Prerogatives, Advantages, Profits and Revenues to them belonging, with the same Extent of Right, Property, Dominion and Sovereignty, wherewith he enjoyed them before this late War, at the time of, and before the Treaties of *Aix la Chapelle* and *Nimeguen*, and so as he may or ought to have enjoyed them.

XII.

The Restitution of the said Places shall be made by the said Lord the most Christian King in Reality and Honesty, without Delay or Difficulty upon any Cause or Account whatsoever, to him or them that shall be appointed for that purpose by the said Lord the Catholick King, immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty, without demolishing, weakening, diminishing or indamaging any thing, any manner of way, in the said Towns, and without any Pretentions or Demands for the Charges of the Fortifications, Publick Edifices and Buildings made in the said Places, or for the Payment of what may remain due to the

the Soldiers and Men of War, who shall be in them at the time of the said Restitution.

XIII.

The most Christian King shall cause to be taken and drawn out of the said Places which he restores to the Catholick King, all the Artillery which his said Majesty has caused to be carried into the said Towns since they have been taken ; also all the Powder, Bullets, Arms, Provisions and other Ammunition that shall be found in them, when restored to the said Catholick Majesty ; and those whom the most Christian King shall appoint for that purpose, shall be permitted the use of Wag-gons and Boats of the Country, for the space of two Months ; and shall have a free Passage, as well by Land as by Water, to convey the said Ammunition into the nearest Place belonging to his most Christian Majesty. The Governors, Commanders, Officers and Magistrates of the Places and Countries so restored, shall procure all the Conveniences that lies in their Power, for the Carriage and Conveyance of the said Artillery and Ammunition : As also it shall be lawful for the Officers, Soldiers and Men of War that shall go out of the said Places, to draw out of them, and carry away all moveable Goods to them belonging ; but they shall not be suffered to exact any thing from the Inhabitants of the said Places and flat Country, or to indamage the Houses, or take away any thing belonging to the Inhabitants.

XIV.

All Prisoners, of what Nature & Condition soever they may be, shall be set at Liberty on both Sides, and without Ransom, immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications ; always provided, that their Expences and other lawful Debts, shall be answered

answered and paid. And if any Persons shall have been sent to the Gallies of their said Majesties, on the Occasion and through the Misfortune of the said Wars only, they shall be speedily released and set at Liberty, without any Delay or Hindrance, upon any Cause or Account whatsoever, and without demanding or exacting any thing for their Ransom or Expences.

XV.

By Means and Virtue of this Peace and strict Friendship, all the Subjects of both Kings, observing the Laws, Statutes and Customs of the Land, shall be permitted to go, to come, and return; to Continue, Trade, Treat and Negotiate together, throughout their respective Countries, either as Traders, or as they shall think fit, as well by Land as by Sea and on fresh Waters; and those Subjects, thus Trading or Corresponding, shall be protected and defended in the respective Countries of the said Kings, as if they were their own Subjects, provided they pay the lawful Duties, according to the Custom of each Place, or such other Impositions that may hereafter be laid by the said Kings or their Successors.

XVI.

All Papers, Letters and Instructions, concerning the Countries, Lands and Lordships, that shall be yielded and restored to the said Lords Kings by this present Treaty, shall be exhibited and delivered with Honesty on both sides, within the space of three Months after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, in what Places soever the said Papers and Instructions may be found; and even those that may have been taken away out of the Cittadel of *Ghent*, and the Chamber of Accompts at *Lisle*.

XVII.

XVII.

The Contributions laid or demanded on both Sides, Reprisals, Exactions of Forage, Corn, Wood, Cattel, Utensils, and all other sorts of Impositions upon the Countries of the said respective Sovereigns, shall cease immedately after the Ratification of the present Treaty; and no Arrears, or Parts thereof, that may be due, shall be reciprocally exacted on either Side, upon any Title or Pretence whatsoever.

XVIII.

All Subjects, on both Sides, either Ecclesiastical or Secular, Corporations, Communities, Universities and Colleges, shall be restored as well to the Possession of the Honours, Dignities and Benefices which they enjoyed before the War, as to the free Enjoyment of all and every of their Rights, Estates, Moveables, Rents of Redemption whose Capital is still in being, and Annuities for Life, seized and possessed since the said time, as well upon Account of the present War, as for having followed the adverse Party, together with their Rights, Actions and Successions to them fallen, ever since the beginning of the War, but without claiming or demanding the Fruits and Revenues received and expired during this War, from the first seizing of the said Estates, Rents and Benefices, to the Day of the Publication of the present Treaty.

XIX.

Neither shall it be lawful to demand or claim any Debts, Effects or Moveables, that shall have been confiscated before the Day aforesaid; and the Creditors of such Debts and Trustees of the said Goods, their Heirs or Assigns, shall never prosecute or demand the Recovery of the same; which

which Restorations, in Form aforesaid, shall extend to those that have follow'd the adverse Party, so that by Means of the present Treaty they shall be received and admitted into the gracious Favour of their Prince and Sovereign; and restored to the Possession of their Goods, such as shall be found in being at the Conclusion and Signing of the present Treaty.

XX.

The said Restoration of the Subjects on both Sides shall be put in Execution, according to the Tenor and Contents of the 21st and 22^d Articles of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, notwithstanding all Gifts, Concessions, Declarations, Confiscations, Commissions, preparatory and final Sentences, given and obtained by Default in the absences of, and without hearing of the Parties; which Sentences and Judgments shall become void and of no effect, as if they never had been given and pronounced, with full and intire Power to the said Parties to return to the Countries from which they had formerly withdrawn, to enjoy in Person their Estates and Moveables, Rents and Revenues; or to settle their Habitations out of the said Countries, in what Place soever they shall think convenient, which is left to their free Choice and Election, so that no Constraint shall be laid upon them on that Account; and in case they had rather to live elsewhere, it shall be lawful for them to appoint and depute such trusty Persons as they shall think fit, for the management and enjoyment of their Estates, Rents and Revenues; tho' not for Benefices where Residence is required, which therefore ought to be personally administered and served.

XXI.

The Twenty fifth and Twenty sixth Articles of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, concerning Benefices, shall be put in Execution ; and pursuant to them, those that have had Benefices conferred upon them by either of the two Kings, who, when the said Collation was made, possessed the Towns or Countries wherein the said Benefices are situated, shall be maintained and continued in the Possession and Enjoyment of the said Benefices.

XXII.

The Subjects, on both Sides, shall be permitted, and have full Power and Liberty to Sell, Exchange, Alienate, or otherwise dispose, either by Deed of Conveyance, or by Last Will, of their Goods and Effects, moveable and unmoveable, which they have or shall have situated in the Dominions of the other Sovereign ; and it shall be lawful for every one to purchase them, without any other Grant, Permission or Act whatsoever, for such a Sale or Purchase, than this present Treaty.

XXIII.

Whereas there are Rents assigned upon the generality of some Provinces, part of which are possessed by his Catholick, and the other by his most Christian Majesty, it is covenanted and agreed, That every one shall pay his *Quota* ; and Commissioners shall be named to regulate the Portion which each of the said Lords Kings shall pay.

XXIV.

All Rents lawfully settled upon, or due from the Demeans of the Lands yielded by former Treaties, and the Payment of which shall be made

made appear in the Accompts brought in before the Chambers of Accompts, by the Receivers of their Catholick and most Christian Majesties, before the said Concessions, shall be paid by their said Majesties, to the Creditors of the said Rents, under what Dominion soever they may be, either *Spanish*, *French*, or of any other Nation without distinction.

XXV.

And as by the present Treaty, a good and firm Peace is made as well by Sea as by Land, between the said Lords Kings, in all their Kingdoms, Countries, Lands, Provinces and Lordships; and that, upon account of the same, all Hostilities are to cease for the future; it is stipulated, That if any Ships or Merchandises shall be taken on either side in the *Baltick* or *North Seas*, from *Terneuze*, in *Norway*, to the end of the Channel, within the space of four Weeks; from the end of the said Channel, as far as *Cape St. Vincent*, within the space of six Weeks; and beyond that in the *Mediterranean Sea*, and as far as the *Aequinoctial Line* within the space of ten Weeks; Lastly, beyond the said Line throughout the whole World within the space of eight Months, to be reckoned from the Publication of the present Treaty, the said Prizes that shall be taken on either side, after the prefixed Time shall be restored, with a recompence for all Damages sustained thereby.

XXVI.

In case of a Rupture, which God forbid, the whole space of six Months shall be allowed to the Subjects of both of the said Kings, to carry away, and transport their Effects and Persons whithersoever they shall think fit, which they shall

shall be permitted to do with all manner of Liberty, without any Molestation, and it shall not be lawful during the said time to seize their said Effects, and much less arrest their Persons.

XXVII.

The Troops and Armies on both sides shall withdraw, and retire immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty, to the Lands and Countries of their own Sovereigns, and into the Towns and Places that shall respectively belong to, and remain in the possession of Their Majesties, after or according to the present Treaty; and it shall not be lawful for them to continue, upon any pretence soever, in the Countries of the other Sovereign, or in the Places that shall likewise hereafter to him belong and remain: And immediately after the Signing of this present Treaty, there shall be a Cessation of Arms, and all Hostilities throughout the Dominions of the said Lords Kings, as well by Land as by Sea, and on fresh Waters.

XXVIII.

It is also agreed, That the Receipt of the Duties, which the said Lord the most Christian King enjoys, in all the Countries which he resigns or restores to the said Lord the Catholick King, shall be continued till the Day of the actual restitution of the Places, upon which the said Countries depend; and that what shall remain due at the time of the said restitution, shall be honestly paid to the Farmers of the said Duties. Likewise that within the same time, the Owners of Woods, confiscated in the Dependencies of the Places that are to be resign'd to his Catholick Majesty, shall be restored to the Possession of their Estates, and all the Woods that shall be found

stand-

standing ; always provided, That from the Day of the Signing of the present Treaty, all selling of Wood shall cease on both Sides.

XXIX.

The Treaty of *Nimeguen*, and others made before it, shall be put in Execution according to their Form and Tenor, except in those Points and Articles, that have been before derogated to, or altered now by the present Treaty.

XXX.

All Prosecutions and ProcesSES made, and Judgments given between private Persons, by the Judges, and other Officers of his most Christian Majesty, Established as well in the places which the said King has enjoyed, by Virtue of the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, and which he has since yielded to His Catholick Majesty, as in those that belong to the most Christian King, by Virtue of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, or which he has possessed since the said Treaty ; and likewise the Sentences of the Parliament of *Tournay*, given upon the account of the Differences and Law Suits prosecuted by the Inhabitants of the said Towns and their Dependences, during the time they have been under the Obedience of his most Christian Majesty, shall take place, and have their effect fully and intirely in the same manner as if the said Lord King remained Lord and Possessor of the said Towns and Countries ; neither shall the said Judgments and Sentences be called in question and annulled, or their Execution otherwise hindred or retarded : However, it shall be lawful for the Parties to Sue for Redrefs by Bill of Review, and according to the Laws and Constitutions, the said Judgments still remaining in their force and vigor, without any Derogation to what is stipulated

lated to that purpose in the 21st Article of the said Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

XXXI.

The Town and Castle of *Dinant*, shall by his most Christian Majesty be resigned and restored to the Bishop and Prince of *Liege*, in the Condition they were in when taken by His Majesties Arms.

XXXII.

His most Christian Majesty having express'd a Desire, that the Isle of *Ponza*, in the *Mediterranean* Sea, should be restored to the Duke of *Parma*, His Catholick Majesty in Compliance thereto, has been pleased to declare, That he will cause the Soldiers and Troops which he may have in the said Island to withdraw from thence, and restore the same to the Power and Possession of the said Duke of *Parma*, immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty.

XXXIII.

And whereas it greatly concerns the publick Tranquility, that the Peace concluded at *Turin*, on the 22d of *August*, 1696. betwixt his most Christian Majesty, and his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, be also exactly observed: It has been thought fit to confirm and comprehend the same in the present Treaty, in all its Articles, such as are contained in the Copy Signed and Sealed by the Plenipotentiaries of *Savoy*, which shall be annexed to the present Treaty: For the performance of which Treaty, and of the present, their said Majesties Promise to become Guarantees for the said Royal Highness, as he may become for them.

XXXIV.

XXXIV.

Their said Majesties gratefully acknowledging the good Offices and constant Endeavours which have been employed by the most Serene King of *Sweden*, for the Restoration of the Tranquility of *Europe*, have agreed, That his *Swedish* Majesty, his Kingdoms and States, shall be included and comprehended in the present Treaty, in the best Form and Manner that can be.

XXXV.

Under this Peace, Alliance and Friendship, shall be comprehended all those that shall be named on both Sides, with common Consent, before the Exchange of the Ratifications, and within the space of six Months after.

XXXVI.

The said Lords the Catholick and most Christian Kings, consent and agree, That his *Swedish* Majesty, in quality of Mediator, and all other Kings, Princes and Republicks, that shall be willing to enter into the same Engagement, may give to their Majesties their Promises and Deeds of Warranty, for the Execution of all that is contained in the present Treaty.

XXXVII.

And for the greater Security and Confirmation of this Treaty of Peace, and all the Articles in it contained, the present Treaty shall be published, verified and registered as well in the great Council, and other Councils, and Chamber of Accompts of the said Lord the Catholick K. in the *Low Countries*, as in the other Councils of the Crowns of *Castille* and *Arragon*, the Whole according to, and in the Form contained in the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, of the Year 1678. And likewise the said Treaty shall be published, verified and registered in the Court of

Parliament of *Paris*, and in all other Parliaments of the Kingdom of *France*, and Chamber of Accompts of the said *Paris*; and Copies of the said Publications and Registrings shall be exhibited and delivered on both Sides, within the space of three Months after the Publication of the present Treaty.

XXXVIII.

The Articles above-mentioned, together with the Contents in every one of them, have been treated, agreed upon, concluded and stipulated, between the said Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassadors of the said Lords the Catholick and most Christian Kings, and in their Majesties Name; which Plenipotentiaries, by Virtue of their Power, the Copies whereof shall be inserted at the end of the present Treaty, have promised, and do promise under the Obligation of all the Dominions and States, present and to come, of the Kings their Masters, That they shall be inviolably observ'd and accomplish'd; and to cause them to be Ratified purely and simply, without any Addition, and exhibit the Ratifications by authentick and sealed Letters, wherein all the present Treaty shall be inserted Word for Word, within the space of six Weeks, to be reckoned from the Day and Date of the present Treaty, or sooner if possible. Moreover, the said Plenipotentiaries have promised, and do promise in the said Names, That after the said Letters of Ratification shall have been delivered, the said Lord the Catholick King, assoon as possible, and in the Presence of such Person or Persons whom the said Lord the most Christian King shall please to appoint, shall solemnly Swear upon the Cross, the Gospel, Canon of the Mass, and upon his Honour,

hour, to observe and perform fully, really and sincerely, all the Articles contained in the present Treaty: And the same shall also be done as soon as possible, by the said Lord the most Christian King, in the Presence of such Person or Persons, the said Lord the Catholick King shall please to appoint. In Testimony of all which, the said Plenipotentiaries have subscribed the present Treaty with their Names, and caused it to be sealed with their Seals and Coat of Arms. Done at *Ryswick in Holland*, the 20th Day of *September*, 1697.

Thus Signed in the Original,

<i>N. Lillieroot,</i>	<i>Don Franciscq De Harlay Bonneuil,</i>
<i>L. S.</i>	<i>Bernardo de L. S.</i>
<i>Quiros.</i>	<i>De Crecy Verjus,</i>
<i>The Count of</i>	<i>L. S.</i>
<i>Tirimont,</i>	<i>De Caillieres,</i>
<i>L. S.</i>	<i>L. S.</i>

Separate Article.

BESIDES all that is concluded and stipulated by the Treaty of Peace, made betwixt the Plenipotentiaries and Extraordinary Ambassadors of his Catholick Majesty, and those of the most Christian King, this present Day the 20th of *September*, 1697. it is moreover agreed by the present separate Article, which shall have the same Force and Effect as if it was inserted Word for Word in the said Treaty; that his most Christian Majesty shall co-

venant and agree, and by the present Article he does covenant and agree, That it shall be free for the Emperor and the Empire, until the First Day of November next, to accept the Conditions of Peace lately proposed by the most Christian King, according to the Declaration made on the First Day of this present Month of September, unless in the mean time it shall be otherwise agreed between his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and his most Christian Majesty. And in case his Imperial Majesty does not, within the time prefix'd, accept those Conditions, or that it be not otherwise agreed between his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and his most Christian Majesty, the said Treaty shall have its full Effect, and be duly put in Execution according to its Form and Tenor; and it shall not be lawful for the said Lord the Catholick King, directly or indirectly, on any Account or Cause whatsoever, to act contrary to the said Treaty.

In Testimony whereof, We the Ambassadors of their Catholick and most Christian Majesties, by Virtue of our respective Powers, and in the Names aforesaid, have signed this Separate Article, and caused it to be sealed with our Seals and Coat of Arms, in the Royal Palace of Ryswick in the Province of Holland, the 20th of September, 1697.

N. Lillieroot,	Don Francisco Bernardo de Quiros. (L.S.)	De Harlay Bonneuil, (L. S.)
(L. S.)	The Count of Tirimont, (L. S.)	Verjus de Crecy, (L. S.)
		De Caillieres, (L. S.)

Ratification of His Catholick Majesty.

CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of Spain, &c. Whereas *Don Francisco Bernardo de Quiros*, one of my Council of *Castille*, and *Don Lewis Alexander de Schockart*, Count of *Tirimont*, Baron of *Gaesbeck*, one of my supream Council in *Flanders*, and of that of State, and Privy Council in the same Countries, have concurred in the Royal Palace of *Ryswick* in *Holland*, with the Ministers of the most Christian King, my most dear and well-beloved Brother and Cousin, with their respective Orders and Powers, as every one was concerned in the Treaty of Peace, and have Executed the same in the form and manner contained in the Treaty, which shall be here inserted word for word; the Conclusion of which was agreed and signed by the said Ministers on both Sides, on the 20th of *September*, of the present Year 1697. which is as follows,

Here the Treaty of Peace was inserted.

Which Treaty here written and inserted as aforesaid, has been sent to me by the said *Don Francisco Bernardo de Quiros*, and *Count of Tirimont*, and having perused, and maturely examined the same word by word in my Council, I approve and ratifie for my Self, my Heirs and Successors, as also for the Vassals, Subjects and Inhabitants of all my Kingdoms, Countries and Lordships, all the Contents of the same, and every Article in particular therein contained, and hold them good, firm and valid; and I plight and engage the Faith and Word of a King, both for my Self, and my Heirs and Successors, inviolably

lably to follow, observe and perform the same according to its Form and Tenor, and to cause and order it to be followed, observed and performed in the same manner, as if I had Treated and Concluded the same in my own Person; and that I shall not do or suffer to be done, in no manner whatsoever, any thing contrary to it. And if it should happen that any one should Act contrary to, or infringe the Contents of the said Treaty, I will cause such Infringement to be effectually and readily repaired and made good, by punishing the Delinquents. And for the Execution of the Premises, I engage all and every one of my Kingdoms, Countries, and Lordships, as also all my other Estates present and to come, also my Heirs and Successors, without any Exception: And for the firmness of this Obligation, I renounce all Laws, Customs, and all other things to it contrary: In Testimony of what is above-mentioned, I have caused these Presents, Signed with my own Hand, Scaled with my Privy Seal, and Countersigned by my Secretary of State, to be dispatched. Given at Madrid, the 8th of Octo-

* I the King. ber, 1697. Signed, * To El Rey.

And at the bottom,

Don Crispin Gonsales Botello.

*Ratification of the Separate Article by
His Catholick Majesty.*

CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of Spain, &c. Whereas it has been agreed at the Royal Palace of Ryswick, in Holland, between

Don

Don Francisco Bernardo de Quiros, one of my Council of Castille, and Don Lewis Alexander Schockart, Count of Tirimont, one of my Council in Flanders, and of that of State and Privy Council in those Countries, and the Ministers of the most Christian King, my most Dear and most beloved Brother and Cousin, with their respective Powers, as it concerned every one of them, upon a separate Article, which shall be here inserted word for word, and is as follows,

Here was inserted the separate Article.

And this Article having been perused and examined, I have resolved to approve and ratifie it, as by virtue of these Presents, I do approve and ratifie the same in the best and most perfect form that I can. And I promise upon the Faith and Word of a King, fully and intirely to perform it according to the Contents of it; to which purpose, I have ordered these Presents, Signed with my own Hands Sealed with my privy Seal, and Counter-signed by my Secretary of State to be dispatched. Given at Madrid, the 8th of October, 1697.

To El Rey.

Don Crispin Gonsales Botello.

Ratification of his Most Christian Majesty.

L E W I S, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre. To all those to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas our beloved and trusty Counsellor in Ordinary in our Council of State, Nicolas Augustus de Harlay, Knight,

Knight, Lord of Bonneuil, Count of Cely, our dear and well-beloved *Lewis Verjus*, Knight, Count of Crecy, Marquis of Freon, Baron of Couvay, Lord of Boulay, *The two Churches*, *Fort-Isle*, and *Menillet*, and our dear and well-beloved *Francis de Caillieres*, Knight, Lord of *Roche-Chelley*, and *Cigny*, our Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassadors, by Virtue of the full Powers we had given them, have concluded, agreed and signed on the 20th Day of September last past at *Ryswick*, with *Don Francisco Bernardo de Quiros*, Kt. of the Order of St. James, Counsellor to our most dear and most beloved Brother the King of *Spain*, in his Royal and Supream Council of *Castille*, and *Lewis Alexander de Schockart*, Count of *Tirimont*, Baron of *Gaesbeck*, one of the supream Council of State of the Low-Countries in *Madrid*, and of that of State and Privy Council in the same Countries, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassadors of our said Brother the King of *Spain*, having also their full Powers, the Treaty of Peace, the Tenor of which is as follows,

Here was inserted the Treaty of Peace.

We liking and approving the said Treaty, in all and every one of the Points and Articles therein contained and expressed, have accepted, approved, ratified and confirmed, and we do accept, approve, ratifie and confirm the same as well for our Selves, as for our Heirs, Successors, Kingdoms, Countries, Lands, Lordships and Subjects, all which we promise upon the Faith and Word of a King, and under the Obligation and Mortgage of all and every one of our Estates present and to come, inviolably to keep and observe, and never to Act contrary to it directly, or indirectly,

indirectly, in any sort or manner whatsoever. In Testimony whereof we have Signed these Presents with our own Hand, and caused them to be Sealed with our Seal. Given at *Fontainebleau*, the 3d Day of *October*, in the Year of our Lord, 1697. and of our Reign the 55th Signed *L E W I S.*

By the King, *Colbert.*

Ratification of the Separate Article by his Most Christian Majesty.

LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King of *France and Navarre*, to all these to whom these Presents shall come, *Greeting.* Having perused and examined the Separate Article which our beloved and trusty Counsellors in Ordinary in our Council of State, *Nicolas Augustus de Harlay*, Knight, Lord of *Bonneuil*, Count of *Cely*, our dear and well beloved *Lewis Verjus*, Knight, Count of *Crecy*, Marquis of *Freon*, Baron of *Couvay*, Lord of *Boulay*, *The two Churches*, *Fort-Isle*, and *Menillet*, and our dear and well beloved *Francis de Caillieres*, Knight, Lord of *Roche-Chellay* and *Gigny*, our Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassadors, by Virtue of the full Powers we had given them, have concluded, agreed and signed on the 20th Day of *September*, last past at *Ryswick*, with *Don Francisco Bernardo de Quiros*, Knight of the Order of St. James, Counsellor to our most dear and most beloved Brother the King of *Spain*, in his Royal and Supream Council of *Castille*, and *Lewis Alexander de Schockart*, Count of *Tirimont*, Baron of *Gaesbeck*, one of the supream Council of State

State of the Low-Conntries in *Madrid*, of that of State, and Privy Council in the same Countries, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassadors of our said Brother the King of *Spain*, having also their full Powers, The Tenor of which Article is as follows,

Here was inserted the Separate Article.

We liking and approving the said Separate Article in all its Contents, have allowed, approved and ratified, and we do allow, approve and ratifie the same by these Presents Signed with our own Hand: And we promise upon the Faith and Word of a King, to perform and observe it, and cause it to be observed really and sincerely, and never to suffer any thing to it contrary to be done, directly or indirectly, upon any Cause or Account whatsoever: In Testimony whereof, We have Signed these Presents, and caused them to be Sealed with our Seal. Given at *Fontainebleau* the 3d Day of *October*, in the Year of our Lord, 1697. and of our Reign the 55th *L E W I S.*

By the King, *Colbert.*

A List and Declaration of the Re-unions made by his Most Christian Majesty, in the Provinces of His Catholick Majesty in the Low-Countries, since the Treaty of Nimeguen.

Province of Luxemburgh.

FRANCE has possess'd it self of the Capital City of that Name, and of 35 Villages and Hamlets called Villages of the Provost.

As also of the Provostship of *Luxemburgh*, consisting in three Bans of Justice, to wit, *Kundzigh* or *Clemenci*, *Putlange* and *Pettinguen*.

Of three Land-mayories, which are *Bettembourg*, *Santweiler*, and *Reeklen*. And three Mayories, *Steinsel*, *Lingtgen*, *Schiteringen*, consisting together in 71, either Villages or Hamlets.

Of the Castle Burrough and Lordship of *Kodenmacheren*, together with 25 Villages depending upon them.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Hesperange*, with Four Villages.

Of *Raville*, and its Dependencies, which consist in 17 Villages.

Of the Castle and County of *Russy*, which contains Eleven Villages.

Of the Lordship of *Russy*, with Five Villages.

Of the Castle and Ban of Justice of *Putlange*, consisting in 15 Villages.

Of

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Preisch*, containing Two Villages.

Of the Castle of *Agimont*, with it's two Burroughs of *Givet*, and the Hamlets depending on the same.

Of the Lordship of *Vilreux Walrand*.

Of the Lands and Lordships of the County of *Rochefort*, with Four Villages.

Of the Castle and Provostship *Dorcymont*, containing *Vienne*, and 20 other Villages, and 10 Lordships inclosed in them.

Of the Lordships of *Chasse-Pierre*, *Riviere Fontenoille*, *Saint Cecil*, *Lesche-les-Manile*, *Lugnon le Bertrisse*, *Ban of Orio*, *Marpon*, *Dochamps*, *Herbeumont*, the Ban of *Butailles*, the Ban of *Musson*.

Of the County of *Montaign*, with 13 Villages and Hamlets.

Of *Chefieu*, and Provostship of *St. Marde*, with 16 Villages.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Lathour*, *Montquintin*, *la Vaux*, *Gommeli*, *Bassal*, *Rouette*, and *Villers-la-loup*.

Of the Town and County of *Chiny*, with 27 either Villages, Hamlets or Forges

Of the Barony of *Jamaigne*, with Five Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Neufchateau*, consisting in 46 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Burrough, Liberty, and Mayory of *Remisch*, with 24 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Walbredimus*.

Of the Bench of Justice of *Mackeren* the County, comprehending the Town and 34 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Wasser Billich*.

Of the Provostship of *Echternach*, containing the Town and 33 Villages and Hamlets, and distinguished by four Mayories, to wit, *Osweiller*, *Irrel*, *Crenhen*, and *Bollendorf*.

Of the Town and Provostship of *Biedbourg*, consisting in the Liberties of *Dudeldorf*, and 34 Villages.

Of the Town and Provostship of *Dickrich*, comprehending a Town and 26 Villages and Hamlets

Of the Town and Provostship of *Arlon*, consisting in the Town and 129, either Villages or Hamlets, composed of 15 Bans or Mayories, not including the Forges and Furnaces.

Of the Lordship of *Pont des Oyes*, which contains Two Villages, Hamlets and Forges.

Of the Town, Mayory and Provostship of *Bastoigne*, consisting in the Town and 145 Villages and Hamlets, composed of Ten Mayories.

Of the Town, Mayory and Provostship of *Marche*, comprehending the Town and 19 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Town and Provostship of *Durbuy*, consisting in the Town, and 76 either Villages or Hamlets, divided into four Courts, and 19 Manors.

Of the County of *La Roche*, containing the Town and Castle, and 51 Villages and Hamlets, divided into Four Mayories.

Of the Lordship of *Beau-Saint*, with that of *Bertoigne*, and two Villages upon them depending.

Of the County of *Salme*, consisting in a Castle, a Burrough, and 32 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the County of *Vianden*, which comprehends the Town and Castle, and 49 Villages and Hamlets, divided into Six Mayories, of which several other Castles and Lands hold by mesne Tenure.

Of the Estates and Lordships of *St. Vith*, consisting in a Town, and 47 either Villages or Hamlets, divided into Six Courts.

Of the Lordship of *Munster*, containing 24 Villages or Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Mount St. John*, consisting in four Villages and Hamlets, and with an Old Castle in Rubbish.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Differtange* and *Solluere*, with 23 either Villages, Farms or Hamlets, depending on the same.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Bertrange*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Dansemburg*, with three Villages depending on the same.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Hollenselz*, with 12 Villages or Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Marsch*, with 14 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Pitanges*, with 16 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Hesperdange*.

Of the Lordship of *Arloncour*, with three Villages.

Of the Lordship of *Miessembourg*, with 15 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Fisbach*, with three Villages.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Linster*, or *Linseren*, with Nine Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Effingen*.

Of the Lordship of *la Rochester*, with the Ruins of an Old Castle, and 15 Villages and Hamlets.

Of

Of the Lordship of *Keringen*, with two Villages or Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Beaufort*, with 11 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Berbourg*, with 11 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Herberenne* and *Montpach*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Reuland*, with 20 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Ouren*, with Six Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Clairvaux*, with 44 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and County of *Wiltz*, with 23 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Esch* or *Aiss*, consisting in 22 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Burghsheilie*, with 12 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Town, Castle and Lordship of *Neuverbourg*, with 52 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Liberties of *Waswiller*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Brandenbourg*, with Six Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Kayll*, with three Villages.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Falkensteyn*, with three Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Bettingen*, with Nine Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Ham*, with four Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Brouch*, with 12 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Malbergh*, with three Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Rosporte*, with Six Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Mirwart*, with 21 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Focan*, with three Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Rachamps*, with a Village and Hamlet.

Of the Lordship of *Ayvaille*, with Eight Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Harzet*, with three Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Baseille*.

Of the Lordship of *Chesne*, with three Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Witry*, with four Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Uffeldange*, with 18 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Austel*, with Six Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Girsch*, with 15 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Koerich*, with Five Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Seven-Fountains*, with 10 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Winckringen*, with Six Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Land and Lordship of St. *Hubert*, with a Burrough and Six Mayories.

Of the Lordship of *Waltingen* and *Lanzen*.

Of the Town, Castle and Lordship of *Schleiden*, with 36 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Croonenburg*, with 13 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Man derscheit*, with the Villages depending upon the same.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Schinflet*, consisting in two Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Court of *Tommen*, containing 22 Villages and Hamlets.

Of *Hacheville*, which consists in three Villages.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Moerstorf*, with three Villages.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Holzemburg*, with two Villages.

Of *Sterpigny*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Apsburg*, consisting in 34 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Sinsfeldt*, consisting in four Villages and Hamlets.

Of *Scharfflichen*, containing 12 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Dome* and *Dentsburg*, containing four Villages and Hamlets.

Of *Mehret Bettenfelt*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Sohyer*.

Of the Ban of *Desclassin*, which consists in three Villages and Hamlets.

Of *Redu*.

Of *Esclaye*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Beauvin*, consisting in Five Villages and Hamlets, including *Dionvaux*; altho' *France* have annexed it to the Land of *Agimont*.

Of *Han* upon *Lesse*, containing three Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Houffalize*, containing three Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Wibren*, with two Villages.

Of *Humain*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Waha*, consisting in two Villages.

Of the Lordship of *Bande*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Soi*, consisting in Six Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Diverdis*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Jeneppe*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Dochain*, consisting in Six Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Rollet*, consisting in Nine.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Mont-Jardin*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Favigni*, which consists in Six.

Of the Lordship of *Mabonpre*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Laval*, consisting in three.

Of *Villers-la-Loup*.

Of *Chesnoy*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Cuette the Great*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Soigneul St. Remy*, consisting in two.

Of the Lordship of *Ville-Haimont*, consisting in Nine Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Villers*, before *Orval*.

Of the Lordship of *St. Mary*.

Of the Lordship of *Orval*, with four Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Porcheresse*.

Of *Vance*, which contains two Villages.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Bonlogne*, containing five Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Harbeumont*, containing seven Villages.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Everlange*, which contains Nine Villages and Hamlets.

Of

Of the Lordship of *Nasloigne*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Grun*.

Of the Provostship of *Estal* containing 14 Villages and Hamlets, divided into three Mayories.

Of the Lands and Lordship of St. *Hubert*, which consists in six Mayories and Fealties, with many Villages depending upon them.

Namur.

France has possessed herself since the said Treaty of Nimeguen; in the County of *Namur*.

Of the Provostship of *Poilvache*, containing the Mayories, Bans, Lands, Villages and following Hamlets.

The Mayory of *Rendarche*, consisting in the Villages,

Of *Lustin*, *Malien*, *Lourier* with its Castle, *Sorinne-la-longue*, *Asseffe*, *Jassoinne*, *Wauremont* with its Castle.

And in the Hamlets of the Castle of *Roncinne d'Ivoix*, the Castle of *Asseffe*, the Castle of *Estroy*, *Corioul*, *Porin*, *Asseffe*, *Brochan*, *Millier*, the Manors of *Jassoinne*.

Of the Mayory of *Emptines*, with the Villages of *Emptines*, *Emptinelle*, *Natoy*.

And the Hamlets of *Franceffe le Gaillard les Fontaines*, *Champillion les Sarts*.

Of the Mayory of *Falmaigne*, which comprehends the Village.

Of *Falmaigne*, the Castle of *Thiry* depending upon it, in Rubbish, and *Hulsoniaux*.

Of the Ban of *Lignon*, with the Villages and Hamlets of *Lignon*, *Chapoy*, *Onchipe*, *Ronyaux*, *Corbion* and *Barfizable*.

Of the Ban of *Soi*, viz. the Village of *Soi* and *Mohiville* its dependency.

Of the Estate and Barony of *Gesves*.

Of the Hamlets *Houyoux*, the Forges, Mannor of *Chaumont*, *Pourin*, *Preit* of *Hamide*, *Houde* and *Francesse*, which are all Dependencies of the Estate of *Gesves*.

Particular Villages which are also Dependencies of the said Provostship,

Ohay and *Reppe*, with *Wallay* and *Halliot*, *Chattin*, with the Hamlets of *Maibes* and *Frisee*, with their Dependencies, *Valin*, *Hour-en-famine*, *Sorinne-sur-Dinant*, *Boisalle* a Village, the Castle of *Spontin*, and the Hamlets of *Durnalle*, *Meanoye*, and *Dorinne* with its Dependencies, *Joesne*, *Fillec*, *Hodomont*, with the Hamlet of *Jullet* and depend- on it, *Hargnies*, the two *Bourseignes*, to wit the New and the Old, *Maisnil*, *St. Blaise*, *Haibes* and *Pondrome*.

Of the Forests of *Auvez*, *Comiffe*, *Lache*, *Lerbois*, the little and great *Fail*, which consist in Seven or Eight hundred Acres of Land, belonging to his Majesty, as also of some Farms, Rents, Tithes and other Revenues of his Demains, which have been seized in the Months of *November* and *December*, 1681.

France has also possessed herself in the Year, 1682. of the Forests of Higher and Lower *Arche*.

And towards the Month of *April*, 1680. of the Priory of *Hassier*, situated on the side of the *Maese*.

Of the Mayory of *Hour*, which contains the Villages of *Hour*, below *Poilvache*, *Ivar*, *Eurehaille*, *Jodinne Lisoigne*, *Purnotte*, *Awaigne*, and the Hamlets of *Banche*, *Fayolle*, *Futvoy*, *Venante*, *Cham-*

Champalle, Hugomont, Bloimont, Montchayee, Fra-peul, Fresne, Tailfer, Seigniou, Loys and Loyers.

Of the Mayory of *Bovignes*, which comprehends the Town and Liberties of the said *Bovignes*, with some Houses on the two sides, with the great Farm of *Metz*, and 15 or 16 Houses, situated over against the said Town, on the side of *Dinant*.

Of the Mayory of *Anthee*, consisting in the Villages of *Anthee*, the high *Vassia*, *Riviere*, *Sommiere*, *Melin*, *Marinne* and *Orbaye*, and in the Hamlets of the little Farm of *Metz*, *Grange*, *Rostenne*, *Oheyt*, *Hentoir*, with its Castle *Chestrevin*, *Wespin*, *Flun*, *Welin* and *Serenne*.

Of the Bailiwick of *Bovignes*, betwixt the *Sambre* and the *Maese*, which contains the following Bans, Estates, Abbies, Castles, Villages and Hamlets.

The Ban of *Waulsoir*, containing the Villages and Abbies of *Waulsoir*, *Lulme*, *Hastir*, *la Vaux*, and *Haster* beyond *Gerin*, and the Hamlets of *Hermetton* upon the *Maese*, the Mount *Ostemree*, *Stair* and *Ponrenne*; The Ban of *Anthee*, containing *Anthee*, *Mianoye*, *Motville* and *Fomaine* with its Castle.

The Estate and Liberties of *Biesme la Colonoise*, consisting in the Villages of *Biesme*, *Heversee*, *Pree*, *Wagnies*, *Orest*, *Sart*, *Astache* and *Gognies*.

The Estate of *Gerpinne*, which contains the Village or Burrough of *Gerpinne*.

And the three Hamlets of *Alleflage*, *Fromignee* and *Imignee*.

The Estate of Thy,

Which consists in the Villages of the said *Thy*, with its Castle, *Sansee*, *Chastrer*, *Jourdinne*, *Turfinne*, *Feroule*, and in the Hamlets of *Maisnil*, *le Lievre* and *Vouery* of *Rabusee*.

Particular Villages in the Dependency of the said *Bailiwick of Bovignes*.

Flavion, *Rosee*, with its Hamlet of *Jusenne*, *Biesmeree*, *Ermetton* upon *Bierre*, *Stave*, *Steir*, *Mer-tienne*, *Fontenelle*, part of *Chatillon Mattignol*, *Romree*, *Feppin*, *Bersee* with its Castle, *Villers* with Potters Houses, *Joneret* with the *Furnace*, *Serville*, *Aveloy*, *Arbre*, *Profonde-Ville*, *Lesves*, *Bionlx*, *Graux*, *Romignee*, *Meffe*, *Reselle*, *Rosiere*, and *Bois de Villers*.

The *Bailiwick of Montaigle*, compos'd of the following Villages and Hamlets, the Ruins of the old Castle of *Montaigle*, *Fallean*, *Montaigle* the Town, the Forge of *Montaigle*, *Salet*, *Fain*, *Corbay*, *Her-nemont*, *Warnant*, *Hun*, *Envoye*, *Rouillon*, the *Furnaces*, *Forges* and *Castling Houses* of *Molin* and the *Abbey*.

The Mayory of St. Gerard, which contains

THE Village of *Broigne* with the Monastery, the Hamlets of *Maison*, *Gonois*, *Sosoye*, *Ma-redret*, the Farms of *Montigny*, *Libinne*, *Behonde* and *Heraude*.

The Precincts betwixt the Sambre and the Maese.

THE Village of *Folz*, the Hamlets of *Haye*,
Afolz and *Wepion*.

In the Precincts betwixt the *Sambre* and the *Maese*, and the Dependencies of that Province, are also inclosed the Forests of High and Low *Marlaigne*, which contains 4300 Acres of Land, or more, the Forests of *Biert*, and their Dependencies 1590 Acres, the Wood of *Biesme*, with *Halloy*, the old *Furnace* and other Dependencies, 540 Acres, and Farms, Tiths, Rents, and several other Demains and Revenues belonging to His said Majesty, with several Fiefs holding of the Castle of *Namur*.

France since the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, in order to Possess herself of the Town of *Walcourt*, and of the Village of *Bionlx*, (even after the Treaty for a Truce) has caused Posts and Stakes to be set in the Nighbourhood of the Castle of *Namur*, under Pretence that she had extended her Re-unions before the said Truce, as far as the said Village. Now to take away the said Posts, and set limits behind on the side of *Pairelle*, Spain has been obliged by the Treaty concluded at *Philippe-Ville*, on the 4th January, 1687. to yield up to *France*, the said Town of *Walcourt* and Village of *Bionlx*, on the same Terms, Forms and Conditions, on which *France* has kept by the said Treaty of Truce, all the Places She had Possessed herself of, since the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, which particular Treaty

con-

concluded during the said Truce, at the said *Philippe-Ville*, will now cease by Virtue of the Treaty now proposed.

Hainault.

THE Principality and Provostship of *Chimay*, with the Villages, Hamlets and Rights to them belonging, *viz.*

The Town of <i>Chimay</i> ,	<i>Macon</i> ,
<i>St. Remy</i> ,	<i>Imbrechies</i> ,
<i>Forges</i> ,	<i>Monceau</i> ,
<i>Bourlez</i> ,	<i>Salles</i> ,
<i>Boutonville</i> ,	<i>Baileux</i> ,
<i>Bailievre</i> ,	<i>Vielles</i> ,
<i>Villers-la-Tour</i> ,	<i>Lompret</i> ,
<i>Sceloigne</i> ,	<i>Estroeing, la Cauchie, and</i>
<i>Robechies</i> ,	<i>its Hamlets</i> ,
<i>Bauvez</i> ,	<i>Feron</i> ,
<i>Montmignies</i> ,	<i>La Roulie</i> .

The Provostship of *Beaumont*, with its Appendencies and Dependencies, which consist in

The Town of <i>Beaumont</i> ,	<i>Monbliart</i> ,
<i>Bersillies</i> ,	<i>Cerfontaine</i> ,
<i>De Leval</i> ,	<i>Ferieres the Great</i> ,
<i>Tirimont</i> ,	<i>Ferieres the Less</i> ,
<i>Solre St. Gery</i> ,	<i>Rosier</i> ,
<i>Grandieu and Fralies</i> ,	<i>Beaufort and Robechies</i> ,
<i>Sivry</i> ,	<i>Grandreng</i> ,
<i>Froidchapelle and Four-</i>	<i>Rocque</i> ,
<i>bechies</i> ,	<i>Leunies</i> ,
<i>Rance</i> ,	<i>The Town of Chieuries</i> ,
	<i>Villages</i>

Villages seized upon, and Possessed.

Part of the Burrough of *Antoin, Fontenoy, Veron, Vaux, Moinbray, and Brasmanil.*

The Villages of *Maulde, Pipaix, Giffignies* in *Pipaix, Rocour, Wermes, the Parish of Wieres, Ogimont, Seigneurieul, Little Quesnoy-a-Potters, Bourgeon, the Parish of Fontenay, Grammetz and Fermont, in the Parish of Thieulain, part of Anhoin, reputed a Free-Tenure, the Breuch-a-foret, Mourcourt, Herines, Wasmes, and Lignette.*

The Town of *Fontaine l'Eveque*, the Village of *Thiverelles*, and 600 Acres or thereabouts in Meadows.

The Villages of *Anderlues, the Abbey of Anmont and Bouffiere, with the Farms of Warnenrieux, Foret, and the Farm in the Woods.*

Flanders.

THE Town of *Ranaix.*

The Town of *Loo.*

The Town of *Roulers.*

And the Villages of *Meuregem, Watervliet, Vendenville, Templemars, Billau, and the Castle of la Motte, in the Woods with its Tenements.*

Wood of *Nieppe.*

Wood of *d'Osthulst.*

Brabant.

Brabant.

THE Estate of *Ayseau*, with its Dependencies, which consist in several Hamlets, particularly in that of *Oignies*, with the Cloister of the same Name and part of the Village of *Monceau*.

The Minister of His Catholick Majesty, demands the Restitution of all and every one of the Places above-mentioned, and others which his Most Christian Majesty has or may have possessed himself of since the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, altho' they be not here express and specified; and that His Catholick Majesty be restored to the real and actual Possession of the same, as he enjoyed them before the said Treaty of *Nimeguen*, all this without derogating to His Catholick Majesties Title to the other Re-unions of *France*, which have not been yielded to the Most Christian King by the said Treaty of *Nimeguen*, or any former Treaty.

A List of Exception of the Places which the Ambassadors of France have pretended to retain.

1. THE Town of <i>Chi-</i>	<i>4. Vezon,</i>
<i>eures,</i>	<i>5. Vaux,</i>
2. Part of the Burrough of	<i>6. Maubray,</i>
<i>Antoin,</i>	<i>7. Bramenil,</i>
3. <u><i>Fonienoy,</i></u>	<i>8. Mande,</i>
	<i>Pipay,</i>

Pipay,	Tinicelles, with 600 Acres in Medows,
Gisignies in Pipay,	
Recour,	Renaix,
Vermes, Parish of Vieres,	The Town of Loo,
Digimont,	The Town of Roulers,
Seigneurieul,	The Village of Meuregem,
Little Quesnoy a Potes,	The Burrough of Watervliet,
Bourgeon, Parish of Fontenoy,	The Village of Templemars,
Granmets,	The hamlet of Wandeville,
Fermont, Parish of Thieulain,	Billau,
Le Breuech a forestes,	The Castle of la Motte in the Wood with its Tenements,
Maircourt,	The Wood of Nieppe,
Herinnes,	The Wood of Outhuest.

Dependencies of Charlemont.

A Gmont,	Flohimont,
Givets, St. Hilaire,	Fromelaine,
Givets, our Lady,	Felix Pret, an Abby of Nuns,
Vosneche,	Remethon upon Bierre,
Felaine,	Sevry,
Dion le Mont,	Gauchenee,
Dion le Val,	Her,
Winenne,	Herlet,
Landrichamp,	Lisicourt,
Finevaux,	Ransenne,
Feischaux,	Mahoux,
Ferauche,	Maison Saille,
Javeingue,	Mainil, St. Blaise,
Aviette,	Vireux the Wallerand,
Charneux,	Villerfies,

30. Villersexel, Rienne, Boursoigne the Old, Boursoigne the New, Hargnies, Hebbes,
Vauvors, Abbey and the two Hastires, Ermeton upon the Meuse, Mattignol, Romeree, Bertee,
41. Festin.

Dependencies on the Provostship of Maubeuge.

1. Trimont, 6. Estrun,
2. Bersilles Abbey, 7. Le Feron,
3. Le Val below Beau- 8. La Voulie,
mont, 9. Beaufort,
4. Cerfontaine, 10. Aumont Abbey,
5. Roq upon the Sambre, 11. Boissiere.

Treaty of Peace betwixt France and the Duke of Savoy.

THE Most Christian King having had all a long, during the Course of this War, a sincere desire of procuring the Repose of *Italy*, and God having inspired his Royal Highness of *Savoy* with the same Sentiments, His Majesty, on his part, has given his full Power, Commission, and Command to *Rene*, Lord of *Froullai*, Count of *Tesse*, Knight of His Majesties Orders, Lieutenant General of his Armies, Colonel General

neral of the Dragoons of *France*, Governor of *Ypres*, Lieutenant General for the King in the Provinces of *Maine* and *Perche*, and at this time Commander for His* Majesty in the Countries and Places of the Frontier of *Piedmont*, and his Royal Highness on his part having likewise given his Powers and Commands to *Charles Victor Joseph Marquis of St. Thomas*, Minister and first Secretary of State to his said Royal Highness, the said Plenipotentiaries having first interchanged the Originals of their full Powers, by Virtue of which they treat, have agreed upon the following Articles.

I.

THERE shall be henceforward and for ever, a constant, firm and sincere Peace, between the King and his Kingdom ; and his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy* and his Dominions, as if there had never been any Rupture ; and the King resuming the same kind Thoughts he had before for his said Royal Highness, as he begs it of his Majesty , his said Royal Highness does by this present Treaty, entirely renounce and forsake all Engagements entred into, and all Treaties made with the Emperor, Kings and Princes, comprehended under the Name of the League : And promises to use all his Endeavours, and do all that lies in his Power, to obtain of the said Potentates, at least of the Emperor and the Catholick King a Neutrality in *Italy*, till the General Peace : Either by a particular Treaty that shall be concluded, or in default of the said Treaty by Declarations , which the said Emperor and Catholick King shall make to the Pope, and the Republick of *Venice*, and which shall immediately

ly be followed by the Retreat of the Troops which the Allies have at present in *Italy*, as it shall be express hereafter. Moreover, as an evident Testimony of the real and effectual return of the King's Friendship for his Royal Highness, His Majesty is pleased to consent and promise, That the Town and Cittadel of *Pignerol*, with the Forts *St. Brigide la Perouse*, and others belonging to them, shall be rased and demolished (as to the Fortifications only) at the King's Charges; and the said Fortifications being demolished, the whole shall be resigned into the Hands of his Royal Highness, as also the Lands and Demains comprehended under the name of Government of *Pignerol*, and which belonged to the House of *Savoy*, before the Concession, That *Victor Amedæus*, first Duke of that Name, had made of them to the King *Lewis XIII*. Which Town, Cittadel and Fort thus demolished, and Territory to them belonging, shall likewise be restored to his Royal Highness, to be held by him in Sovereignty, and enjoyed fully and for ever, both by him and his Successors, as a thing to them properly belonging; and in Consideration of the said present Concession, his Royal Highness engages and promises as well for himself, as for his Heirs and Successors, and Assigns, not to rebuild or restore any of the said Fortifications, nor cause new ones to be built upon and within the extent of the said Territory, Ground and Rocks, nor in any other place whatsoever yielded by this present Treaty, by which his Royal Highness, or the Inhabitants of *Pignerol*, shall only be allowed to enclose the said *Pignerol* with no other enclosure than a bare Wall, without a Terrass or any Fortifications. With a Proviso, that except within the said Territory yielded

yielded by the present Treaty, his Royal Highness shall be at his Liberty to build what Place, Places or Fortifications he shall think fit, without incurring His Majesties ill Will. Furthermore, That His Majesty shall restore to his Royal Highness, his Countries and Places Conquered, the Castles of *Montmeillan*, *Nice*, *Ville-Franche*, *Suzza*, and all others without Exception, entire and undemolished, with the same quantities of Ammunition and Provisions, Canon and Artillery, as they were provided and stored with when they fell into the Hands of His Majesty, without altering or diminishing the Buildings, Fortifications, Augmentations and Meliorations made by His Majesty. And after the Restitution of the said Places, his Royal Highness shall be free to keep up and augment the Fortifications as Things to him belonging, without being molested by the King upon that account, or incurring His Majesties ill Will. Still providing, That the King shall carry away out of the Town, Cittadel and Forts of *Pignerol*, all the Artillery, Ammunition, Provisions, Arms, and moveable Effects of what nature soever they be. That as to the Revenues of the Town, Dependencies and Territory of *Pignerol*, the King restores them to his Royal Highness, in the same form and manner as His Majesty enjoys them at present, and the Disposals the King may have made of them, shall subsist and remain in the manner provided by the Contract, Gift, Possession or Acquisition by which they are disposed of. That the said Restitution of the Countries and Places of his Royal Highness, as also the Resignation of *Pignerol* razed, with its Dependencies, as aforesaid, shall be made in consequence of the Signing of this present Treaty, but not before

the Foreign Troops are actually gone out of *Italy*, and are arrived, *viz.* The *Germans*, *Bavarians*, *Brandenburgers*, Protestants in *English Pay*, and other Auxiliaries are really come into *Germany*; and the *Spaniards*, and other Troops now in the Pay of the Catholick King, are restored into the *Milanese*, so that none of the Articles shall be put in Execution, nor the Restitution of any Place made, till after the going out and departure of the Troops, such as is before express, shall be entirely accomplished; always provided, that the said departure of the Troops shall be deemed entirely accomplished, altho' it should happen, as perhaps it may, that the *Spaniards* should take out of them some small Number of Soldiers, to Recruit the Regiments that are in their Pay; and if any of those Troops List themselves, and do actually enter the Dominions of the Republick of *Venice*, they shall be look'd upon as entred into *Germany*, as soon as they shall be in the *Venetian Territories*, and put into the Hands of the Republick of *Venice*. And after the Ratification of the present Treaty, Men shall be immediately set on Work to make Mines, in order to blow up and demolish the said Town, *Cittadel*, and *Forts of Pignerol*; But in Case that his Royal Highness should think it convenient to keep the present Treaty secret, beyond the time of the said Ratification, it is agreed, That to avoid the noise which the working on the said Mines may make in the World, the same shall not be begun, till so long after the time of the said Ratification, as his Royal Highness shall think fit. Which Demolition shall be made, and carried on in that manner, that after two or three Months, after the departure of the Troops forementioned, the whole shall be restored

restored to his Royal Highness, to which purpose it shall be lawful for him to send a Commissary to be there present; and till the Things aforesaid be put in Execution, His Majesty is willing for his Royal Highness's greater Satisfaction and Security, to cause two Dukes and Peers of *France* to be delivered into the Hands of his Royal Highness, as soon as he shall require it of his Majesty, to remain with him as Hostages, and whom he shall treat according to their Rank and Dignity.

II.

His Majesty shall not make any Treaty of Peace or Truce, with the Emperor or Catholick King, without including and comprehending his Royal Highness, in convenient and forcible Terms; and this present Treaty shall be confirmed in that of the General Peace, as also those of *Gueresque*, *Munster*, *Pirenees* and *Nimeguen*, as well for the 494000 Crowns of Gold, particularly mentioned in that of *Munster*, for the Discharge of his Royal Highness, whereof the King shall still remain a Guarantee against the Duke of *Mantua*, as for all that they contain not contrary to the present, which shall be irrevocable, and shall remain in its Force and Vigor, notwithstanding the present concession of *Pignerol* and its Dependences: And as for the other Concerns and Pretensions of the House of *Savoy*, his Royal Highness reserves to himself to claim the same by Protestations, Memorials or Envoys; and this present Treaty shall not be derogatory to the said Pretensions.

III.

That the Marriage of the Lady Princess Daughter to his Royal Highness, shall be incessantly Treated of, to be Faithfully effected, as soon as she shall be of Age, and that the Contract shall be

made when this Treaty comes to be put in Execution ; after the Publication of which Treaty, the Princess shall be put into the King's Hands. That in the said Contract of Marriage, which shall be considered as an essential part of this present Treaty, and wherein the said Princess shall make the Usual Renunciations, with Promise not to claim any thing beyond the following Dowry, to the Dominions and Succession of his Royal Highness ; his said Royal Highness shall give in Dowry or Portion, to the Lady the Princess his Daughter Two hundred thousand Crowns of Gold : For the Payment of which , his Royal Highness shall make an Acquittance of a Hundred thousand Crowns, remaining due for the Portion of her Highness the Royal Datches, with the Interests expired and promised, and as for the rest, His Majesty remits it, in consideration of this present Treaty. Moreover, his Royal Highness obliges himself to give to the Princess his

Daughter at the time of the Celebration of her Marriage, what in Piedmontese is called *Fardel*, and in French, *Trouseau* or *Nupcial Present*, * and in the Contract of Marriage it shall be Stipulated, what Dower His Majesty shall give according to the Custom of France.

IV.

That his Royal Highness renouncing and forsaking at present, Effectually and Faithfully as aforesaid , all the Engagements he may have against France, he hopes also that His Majesty will Correspond to it with all the kind Sentiments which his Royal Highness begs and desires, and that

* This answers to that which in the *Common Law* is called *Paraphanalia*, and in the *Civil Paraphernalia*.

that having the Honour of being so nearly Related to the King, and entring now in the splendor of a new Alliance, His Majesty will grant and promise him his powerful Protection, the return of which, his Royal Highness requests of his Majesty, and which His Majesty returns in its full Extent. And because his Royal Highness is desirous to keep a perfect Neutrality with the Kings, Princes and Potentates now his Allies, His Majesty promises not to lay any Constraint on the desire his Royal Highness has of keeping with them all the outward Measures of Decency, as it becomes a Sovereign Prince, who has Ambassadors and Envoys at the Court of those Princes, and receives and entertains at his own Court Ambassadors and Envoys of the same Princes, without incurring his Majesties ill Will, comprehending under the Word of Princes, the Empéror, Kings and Potentates of *Europe*.

V.

His Majesty does promise and declare, That the Ambassadors of the D. of *Savoy*, both Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall receive at the Court of *France*, all the Honours without exception, and in all the Circumstances, which the Ambassadors of Crowned Heads receive, that is, such as are Ambassadors of Kings ; and that all ordinary and extraordinary Ambassadors of his Majesty, in all the Courts of *Europe*, without any Exception, not even of that of *Rome* and *Vienna*, shall also treat the said Ambassadors both Ordinary and Extraordinary, and Envoys of *Savoy*, in the same manner as those of Kings and Crowned Heads ; however, because this addition of Honour in the Treatment of the Ambassadors of *Savoy*, had never been settled to that height, as His Majesty grants it, his Royal High-

ness acknowledges that it is in consideration of the present Treaty, and the Contract of Marriage of the Princess his Daughter; and His Majesty promises that the said Addition shall take place from the Day on which the Contract of Marriage aforementioned is Signed.

VI.

That the ordinary Commerce and Trade of *Italy* shall be set open, kept up and entertained, as it was settled before this War, in the time of *Charles Emmanuel II.* Father to his Royal Highness; and that all that was done, observed and practised during the Life of the said *Charles Emmanuel II.* shall also be done, observ'd and practised in all Points and Circumstances betwixt the Kingdom, and all the Parts of his Majesties Dominions, and those of his Royal Highness, through the Way and Road of *Suza, Savoy, le Ponte, Beauvoisin* and *Villa Franca*, every one Paying the Duties and Customs on both Sides. The *French* Ships shall continue to Pay the ancient Duty of *Villa Franca*, as it was practised in the time of *Charles Emmanuel*, without any opposition that might have been made at that Time. The Couriers and ordinary Posts of *France* shall pass as before through the States of his Royal Highness, and according to the Statutes, shall pay the Duties due for the Goods they shall carry.

VII.

His Royal Highness shall cause an Edict to be Publish'd, whereby under severe Penalties he shall Command the Inhabitants of the Valleys of *Lusserne* called *Vandois*, not to entertain any Correspondence upon the Account of Religion, with the King's

King's Subjects : And his Royal Highness shall oblige himself not to suffer, from the Date of this Treaty, any of His Majesties Subjects to settle in the Protestant Vallies, under Colour of Religion, Marriage, or other reasons of Settlement, as Conveniency, Inheritance, or any other Pretence ; nor any Protestant Minister to come within the extent of His Majesties Dominions, without being severely punished by Corporal Punishment. As for the rest, His Majesty shall take no Cognizance how and in what manner his Royal Highness uses the *Vandois*, as to their Religion ; and his Royal Highness obliges himself not to suffer the Exercise of the pretended Reformed Religion in the Town of *Pignerol*, and Territories Resigned, as His Majesty neither suffers, nor shall ever suffer it in his Kingdom.

VIII.

That there be on both Sides a perpetual Oblivion, and Amnesty of all that has been done since the beginning of this War, in what manner, or in what place soever the Hostilities have been committed. That in this Amnesty shall be comprehended all those that served His Majesty during the War, in any Employment whatsoever, altho' they be natural Subjects of his Royal Highness ; so that they shall not be called to account, nor molested in their Persons or Estates, either by way of Fact or of Justice, or under any other Pretence whatsoever : The same shall be observed with respect to the King's Subjects, who have served his Royal Highness.

IX.

That the Ecclesiastical Benefices that have been Collated till this present time by the King, in the Countries of his Royal Highness, Conquered

by His Majesty, during the space of Time his said Majesty has enjoy'd them, shall remain to those to whom the Collation was made by the King, and the Pope's Bulls ; And that for what belongs to the Commanderies of St. Maurice, Offices of Judicature and Magistracy, his Royal Highness shall have no regard to the Nomination the King has made about them, during the Possession of his Royal Highnesses Dominions ; And the Patents or Warrants granted by his Royal Highness for Offices of the Gown, to those that have abandoned their Functions during the War, shall remain in force.

X.

That as for the Contributions laid upon the Countries, in his Royal Highnesses Dominions, altho' they be lawfully imposed and due, and amount to very considerable Sums, His Majesty, as an affect of his Liberality, does entirely remit them to his Royal Highness ; So that from the Day of the Ratification of the present Treaty, His Majesty shall neither claim nor exact any of the said Contributions : But shall leave his said Royal Highness to the free Enjoyment of all his Revenues in all his Dominions, as also of *Savoy*, *Nice*, *Precincts of Pignerol*, and *Suza*. And reciprocally his Royal Highness shall exact no Contributions from the Subjects and Countries of the King's Dominions.

XI.

That for what concerns the Pretensions and Demands of the Dutchess of *Nemours*, upon his Royal Highness, His Majesty shall leave his said Royal Highness, and the said Dutchess of *Nemours*, to discuss and debate the said Pretensions, by the ordinary ways of Justice, without taking any Cognizance of them.

XII.

XII.

That it shall be lawful for his Royal Highness to send Intendants or Commissioners into *Savoy*, *County of Nice*, *Marquiseate of Suza*, and *Barcelonette*, *Pignerol*, and its Dependencies to regulate his Concerns, Duties, Revenues, and settle his Customs and Impositions upon Salt and others, and the said Deputies shall be received and authorized in their Functions, after the Ratification of the present Treaty, after which the said Duties shall belong to his Royal Highness, without Exception or Contradiction.

XIII.

That if the Neutrality of *Italy* should be accepted, or the General Peace Concluded, because a great number of Troops would be altogether useless, and burthenesom to his Royal Highness, and that besides the Excessive Charges for keeping them, it is often an occasion of misunderstanding the maintaining of more standing Forces, than are necessary either for the Defence and Preservation, or the Dignity of the Sovereign ; his Royal Highness obliges himself not to keep and maintain, in time of Neutrality, above Six Thousand Men of Foot, on this side the Mountains, and Fifteen Hundred beyond the Mountains, for the Garrisons of *Savoy*, and *County of Nice*, and in all Fifteen Hundred Horse or Dragoons ; which last Obligation of his Royal Highness, shall not take place before the General Peace.

We the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries, have Concluded and Signed the present Articles, and we do Promise, and Engage to cause the same to be Ratified and Confirmed by His Majesty, and his Royal Highness : Moreover, We do promise that they shall be religiously kept secret till the

the end of the Month September next, at which time, if others be made of the same Substance and Tenor, the present ones shall be suppressed.

Done at *Turin* the 29th of *August*, 1696.

Rene de Frouillay Tesse.

de St. Thomas.

A Translation of the full Power of their Excellencies the Ambassadors of His Catholick Majesty.

C H A R L E S, by the Grace of God, King of Spain, &c. We make it known, and declare, That having no greater Passion and Desire than to see the end of this present and fatal War, and a speedy and solid Peace restored in Christendom, We do acknowledge with due Affection and Thankfulness, the charitable and laudable intentions which have moved the most serene and mighty Prince, our Brother, Cousin, and most dear Friend, the Lord Charles, by the Grace of God, King of Sueden, Goths and Vandals, Great Prince of Finland, Duke of Scania, Esthonia, Livonia, Carelia, Bremen, Wherden, Stetin, Pomerania, Cazubia and Vandalia, Prince of Rugia, Lord of Lingria and Vismaria, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, Juliers, Cleves, Deux-ponts, &c. To take upon him the Office of Mediator, and use all his Endeavours and good Offices to restore the publick Tranquility: And that nothing may be wanting on our side, that may contribute to so good and salutary an Intention, assoon

as soon as we have been inform'd that it had been agreed by all the Parties concerned, to pitch upon and name *Ryswick*, as the most fit and convenient Place to treat of a General Peace; We have without any delay named and appointed for our Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, and as we name and appoint by these Presents, *Don Francisco Bernardo de Quiros*, one of our Council of *Castille*, and our Ambassador to the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, and *Don Alexander Schockart*, Count of *Tirimont*, one of the State and Privy Council of the Low-Countries of *Flanders*, that they may treat that Negotiation from us, and in our Name: And being fully assured and perswaded, and entirely trusting to their Fidelity, Prudence and Experience in the management of Affairs, We do specially Charge and Command them to go and repair with all possible speed to the Village of *Ryswick*, and enter upon the Conferences and Treaties of Peace, with the Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of the most high and mighty Prince *Lewis*, the most Christian King of *France*, our most dear Brother and Cousin, together with all the other Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of our most high and mighty Allies, and by the intervention and good Offices of the Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of the most high and mighty Prince *Charles*, King of *Sueden*, our most dear Brother. And that they may have a lawful and sufficient Faculty for the same end, We also give and grant a full and entire Authority, and all the Power requisite for the same purpose, to our said Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, *Don Francisco Bernardo de Quiros*, and

and the Count of *Tirimont*, to them both together, and each of them in particular, in case of absence or indisposition of either, to Settle, Conclude, and Sign for Us, and in our Name the Treaty of Peace betwixt Us and our most Potent Allies, and the most high and mighty Prince the most Christian King of *France*. As also to draw, dispatch and deliver all Deeds and Instruments necessary for that purpose, and generally to do, promise, and stipulate and conclude Acts and Declarations, to exchange Agreements, and do all other things belonging to the said Negotiations of Peace, with the same liberty and faculty, as We could do our Selves, if We were present: Even also in those Affairs and Acts that may require a more special and explicite Order, than what is contained in these Presents: And We promise, assure, and plight our Faith and royal Word, That We shall solemnly ratifie in the best form and manner that can be, and within the time agreed on by common Consent, whatever our said Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries shall have done, Treated, Promised, Signed and Concluded, together or separately, in the form aforesaid: In Testimony of which Premises, and for their greater Force and Validity, we give these Presents, Signed with our own Hand, Sealed with our Privy Seal, and Countersigned by our Secretary of State.

Madrid, the 21st of April, 1697.

Sign'd,

I the King.

Concordat cum Originali. Don Crispin Gonsales Botello.

Full Power of their Excellencies the
Ambassadors of His most Christian
Majesty.

LEWIS by the Grace of God, King of *France* and *Navarr*, to all those to whom these
Presents shall come *Greeting*. Whereas it is our
most ardent Desire, to see the War which now
afflicts *Christendom*, concluded and ended by a
good Peace; and whereas through the Endeav-
ours and Mediation of our most Dear and most
Beloved Brother the King of *Sueden*, the Cities of
Delf and the *Hague* have been pitched and agreed
upon by all Parties, there to hold the Confer-
ences necessary for that purpose; we out of the same
desire to put a stop, as far as in us lies, and with
the assistance of Divine Providence, to the Deso-
lation of so many Provinces, and the Effusion of
much Christian Blood, make it known and de-
clare, That we fully and intirely trusting in the
Experience, Capacity and Fidelity of our beloved
and trusty *Harlay de Bonnevil* Counsellor in Or-
dinary in our Council of State, of our well be-
loved *Verjus* Count of *Crecy*, Baron of *Convay*,
Lord of *Boulay*, the *Two Churches*, *Manillet* and
other Places, and of our well beloved *De Caillieres*
Lord of *Roche-Chellay* and *Gigny*, by the trial we
have made, and the pregnant Proofs we have had
of them in the several important Employments,
wherewith we have entrusted them, both within
and without our Kingdom: For these Reasons,
and other weighty Considerations us moving, we
have committed, ordained and deputed the said
de

de *Harlay*, de *Crecy* and *Cailliers*, and we do commit, ordain and depute them by these Presents, Signed with our own Hand, and have given, and do give them full Power, Commission and special Command to go and repair to the said City of *Delft*, in Quality of our Plenipotentiaries and Extraordinary Ambassadors for the Peace, and there to confer, either directly or through the interposition of the Ambassadors Mediators, respectively received and approved, with all the Ambassadors, Plenipotentiaries and Ministers, as well of our most dear and most beloved Brother the Emperor of the *Romans*, as of our most dear and most beloved Brother and Cousin the Catholick King, as also of our most dear and great Friends the States General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries; and of all other Princes their Allies, being all provided with sufficient Powers: And there to Treat of Means to adjust and pacify those Differences which are, at present, the occasion of the War; and our said Plenipotentiaries all Three together, or Two of them, in case the other be absent through Sickness or any other hindrance, or One of them, the other Two being absent in the like Case of Sickness or through any other hindrance, shall have Power to agree upon the said Means, and accordingly conclude and Sign a good and firm Peace, and in general to do, negotiate, promise and grant all that they shall think necessary for the said Work of the Peace, with the same Authority as we should and could do our selves if we were there in Person, altho' there may be something that should require a more special Command not contained in these Presents; and we do promise upon the Faith and Word of a King to hold good, and perform what-

whatever by the said *de Harlay, de Crecy and Caillieres*, or by Two of them in case the other be absent through Sickness or other hindrance, shall have been stipulated, promised and granted, and for that purpose to cause our Letters of Ratification to be dispatched, within the time that they shall promise, in our Name, to exhibit and deliver them in, for such is our Will and Pleasure, in Testimony whereof we have caused these Presents to be Sealed with our Seal. Given at *Versailles*, the 25th of *February, 1697.* in the Year of our Reign 54th,

Signed *L E W I S.*

And on the Fold, *By the King. C O L B E R T.*

And sealed with the Great Seal, in Yellow Wax.

Treaty

**Treaty of Peace, Made Concluded and
Agreed at Ryswick in Holland,
the 20th of September, 1697.
Between the Ambassadors and Ple-
nipotentiaries of his Most Christian
Majesty on one Part, and the Am-
bassadors and Plenipotentiaries of
Their Lordships the States-General
of the United Provinces of the Low-
Countries on the other Part.**

IN the Name of God and the Most Holy Trinity : Be it known to All, both present and to come, that during the Course of the most Bloody War that ever afflicted *Europe* for these many Years past, it has pleased the Divine Providence to prepare the End of the Miseries of *Europe*, by preserving an ardent Desire for Peace, in the Heart of the Most High, Most Excellent, and Mighty Prince *Lewis XIV.* by the Grace of God the Most Christian King of *France* and *Navarre* ; and his Most Christian Majesty having no other Aim or Prospect than to make it firm and perpetual by the Equity of its Conditions ; and their Lordships the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, being desirous to concur sincerely, and as far as in them lies, to the Restoration of the publick Tranquility, and to return to the ancient Friendship and Affection of his Most Christian Majesty,

Majesty, they have first consented and agreed to own for that purpose the Mediation of the Most High, Most Excellent and Mighty Prince *Charles XI.* of Glorious Memory, by the Grace of God, King of *Sueden, Goths and Vandals*; but a sudden Death having frustrated the Hopes which all *Europe* had justly entertained of his Councils and good Offices; his Most Christian Majesty, and the said Lords the States-General, still persisting in the Resolution, to put a stop as soon as possible to the Effusion of so much Christian Blood, have thought they could not do better than to acknowledge in the same quality the Most High, Most Excellent and Mighty Prince *Charles XII.* King of *Sueden*, his Son and Successor, who on his part has continued the same Endeavours to further the Peace betwixt his Most Christian Majesty, and the said Lords the States-General, in the Conferences held for that purpose in the Royal Palace of *Ryswick*, in the Province of *Holland*, betwixt the Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassadors named on both Sides: To wit, by his Most Christian Majesty, *Nicolas Augustus de Harlay*, Knight, Lord of *Bonneuil*, Count of *Cely*, Counsellor in Ordinary to His Majesty in his Council of State; *Lewis Verjus*, Knight, Count of *Crecy*, Counsellor in Ordinary to His Majesty in his Council of State, *Marquis of Treon*, Baron of *Couvay*, Lord of *Bonlay*, the *Two Churches*, *Fort Isle*, *Menillet* and other places; and *Francis de Caillieres*, Knight, Lord of *Caillieres*, *Roche-chellay* and *Gigny*; and by the said Lords the States-General, *Anthony Hein-sius*, Counsellor Pensionary of the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, Keeper of the Great Seal, and Super-intendant of the Fiefs of the same Pro-

vince ; *Everhard de Weede*, Lord of *Weede*, *Dyck-velt*, *Rareles* and other places, Lord of the Manor of the Town of *Ondewater*, Dean and Rector of the Imperial Chapter of St. *Mary* in *Utrecht*, President of the States of the said Province ; and *William de Haren*, *Grietman* of *Bilt*, Deputy from the Nobility to the States of *Friesland*, and Curator of the University of *Franeker*, Deputies in their Assembly from the States of *Holland*, *Utrecht* and *Friesland* ; who having first implored the Divine Assistance, and Communicated to each other their respective Full-Powers, (the Copies of which shall be inserted Word for Word at the end of this Treaty) and duly exchanged the same by the Intervention and Mediation of the Baron of *Lillieroot*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the King of *Sueden*, who has discharged the Function of a Mediator, with all the necessary Prudence, Capacity and Equity, they have agreed to the Glory of God, and for the good of *Christendom* upon the following Conditions.

I.

THERE shall be for the future, betwixt his Most Christian Majesty, and his Successors Kings of *France* and *Navarre*, and his Kingdoms on one Part, and their Lordships the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, on the other Part, a good, firm, sincere and inviolable Peace ; and upon account of the same, all Hostilities of what kind soever they be, shall cease and be left off between the said Lord King, and the said Lords the States-General, as well by Land as by Sea, and on fresh Waters, in all their Kingdoms,

Kingdoms, Countries, Lands, Provinces and Lordships, and between all their Subjects and Inhabitants of what Quality or Condition soever they be, without any Exception of Places or Persons.

II.

There shall be an Oblivion and general Amnesty of all that has been committed on both Sides, on the occasion of the late War, either by those who being born Subjects of *France*, and ingaged in the Service of the Most Christian King, by the Employments and Estates which they enjoyed throughout the Kingdom of *France*, are entred into, and have continued in the Service of their Lordships the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries ; or by those who being born Subjects of the said Lords the States-General, or ingaged in their Service by the Employments and Estates which they enjoyed within the extent of the United Provinces, are entred into, or have remained in the Service of his Most Christian Majesty : And the said Persons of what Quality or Condition they may be, without Exception shall be permitted to come and return, and shall accordingly return, and be effectually left and restored to the quiet Possession and Enjoyment of all their Estates, Honours, Dignities, Priviledges, Franchises, Rights, Exemptions, Constitutions and Liberties, without being called in question, troubled, or vexed or molested, either in general, or in particular, upon any cause or pretence whatsoever, for what has been done since the breaking out of the said War : And by Virtue of the present Treaty, assoon as the same shall have been Ratified both by his Most Christian

Majesty, and the said Lords the States-General, it shall be free for all and every one of them, with any Letters of Abolition and Pardon, to return in Person to their own Houses, and the Enjoyment of their Lands, and all their other Goods, or to dispose of them as they shall think fit.

III.

And if it should happen that any Prizes or Ships should be taken on either Side, in the *Baltick* and *North* Seas from *Terneuse*, to the end of the Channel after the space of four Weeks; or from the end of the said Channel to Cape *St. Vincent*, after the space of six Weeks; and beyond that in the *Mediterranean* Sea, and as far as the *Æquinoctial* Line after the space of ten Weeks; Lastly, beyond the said Line throughout the whole World after the space of eight Months, to be reckoned from the Day of the Publication of the Peace at *Paris*, and at the *Hague*; the said Prizes that shall be taken on either Side after the Times aforesaid shall be restored, and the Damages sustained thereby made good and repaired.

IV.

Moreover, there shall be between the said Lord King, and the said Lords the States-General, their respective Subjects and Inhabitants, a sincere, firm and perpetual Friendship and good Correspondence, as well by Land as by Water, in all Things, and in all Places, both in *Europe* and all other parts of the World: And they shall maintain no Resentment for the Injuries or Damages done or received as well in times past, as on the occasion of the said Wars.

And

V.

And by Virtue, and upon the account of the said Friendship and Correspondence, as well His Majesty as their Lordships the States-General shall faithfully procure and promote the good, advantage and prosperity of each other, by all manner of Support, Help, Counsel and real Assistance, in all Times and upon all Occasions, and shall not for the future give their Consent to any Treaties or Negotiations that might bring damage to either of them, but shall break them, and give notice of them reciprocally with Diligence and Sincerity, as soon as they shall have Knowledge of them.

VI.

Those whose Goods or Estates have been seized and confiscated upon account of the said War, their Heirs or Assigns, of what Condition or Religion soever they may be, shall enjoy the said Goods and Estates, and shall take possession of them by their own private Authority; and by virtue of this present Treaty, without having recourse to any Court of Justice, notwithstanding all incorporations to the Publick Treasury, Engagements, Gifts by Deeds, preparatory or definitive Sentence, given by default in the absence of, and without hearing the Parties, Treaties, Agreements and Transactions, what Renunciations soever may have been made by the said Transactions to debar of part of the said Estates, those to whom they belong. And it shall be lawful for the first Proprietors of all and every one of the said Estates, which pursuant to this present Treaty, shall be restored or are reciprocally to be restored, their Heirs or Assigns, to Sell and Dispose of the said

Estates, without Suing or obtaining any private Consent for that purpose: And afterwards it shall also be lawful for the Proprietors of those Rents, which by the Officers of the Publick Treasury shall be settled instead of the Estates so Sold, as also of those Rents and Actions respectively belonging to the Publick Treasuries, to dispose of the property of the same, either by Rent or otherwise, as of their other Estates.

VII.

And whereas the Marquisate of *Bergen op Zoom*, and all the Rights and Revenues depending upon the same, and generally all the Lands and Estates belonging to the Count *d' Auvergne*, Colonel General of the Light Horse of *France*; and which under the Power and Dominion of the said Lords the States General of the United Provinces, have been seized and confiscated on the occasion of the War, which the present Treaty shall bring to a happy Conclusion: It has been agreed, That the said Count *D' Auvergne* shall be restored to the Possession of the said Marquisate of *Bergen op Zoom*, its Appurtenances and Dependencies, as also to all his Rights, Actions, Priviledges, Customs and Prerogatives, which he enjoyed at the time of the Declaration of the War.

VIII.

All Countries, Towns, Places, Lands, Forts, Islands and Lordships, as well in *Europe* as out of *Europe*, that may have been taken and possessed since the beginning of the present War, shall be restored on both Sides, in the same Condition they were in, as to the Fortifications, when taken, and as to the other Buildings, in the Condition they shall be found in, without destroying,

destroying, demolishing or indamaging, any thing in the same, as also without demanding any Recompence for what may have been demolished before; and namely the Fort and Settlement of *Pontichery*, shall be restored upon the fore-mentioned Terms to the *East-India Company*, settled in *France*. As for the Artillery that has been carried away by the *East-India Company* of the United Provinces, it shall be left in their Possession, and likewise the Provisions and Ammunition, Slaves and all other Effects, to be disposed of as they shall think fit; as also of the Lands, Rights and Priviledges, which they have purchased as well of the Prince, as of the Inhabitants of that Country.

IX.

All Prisoners of War shall be released on both Sides, without distinction or reservation, and without paying any Ransom.

X.

The Raising of Contributions shall cease on both Sides, from the Day of the Exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty of Peace, and no Arrears of the said Contributions before demanded and granted, shall be exacted; but all Pretensions and Claims that may remain on that Score, upon what Title or Pretence soever, shall be entirely null'd and made void on both Sides. As also after the Exchange of the said Ratifications of the present Treaty, all Contributions shall cease on both Sides, with respect to the Countries of the most Christian and Catholick Kings.

XI.

And the more to confirm this Treaty, and make it lasting; it is also stipulated and agreed

betwixt His Majesty and their Lordships the States General, That this Treaty being duly put in Execution, there shall be, as there is by this present one, a Renunciation both general and particular, to all sorts of Pretensions, both of the time past and present, of what nature soever they be, which one Party may claim from the other, thereby to take away for the future all occasions that may cause and raise new Dissentions and Differences.

XII.

The ordinary Administration of Justice shall reciprocally be set open, and it shall be free for the Subjects of either Party, to claim and pursue their Rights, Actions and Pretensions, according to the Laws and Statutes of each Countries, and obtain one against another without distinction, all lawful Satisfaction: And if there have been any Letters of Reprisal granted on either Side, either before or after the Declaration of the late War, the same shall remain null and void; with a Proviso for the Parties to whom they have been granted, to sue for redress by the ordinary course of Justice.

XIII.

If it happens through Inadvertency or any other Cause, that the present Treaty should be either not fulfilled or infringed in any particular Article, either by His said Majesty, or the said Lords the States General, and their Successors; this Peace and Alliance shall not on that Account be interrupted, but shall remain in all its force and vigor, without any Rupture of Friendship and good Correspondence: But the said Infringement shall speedily be made good, and if it has happened

ed through the Fault of any particular Subjects, they alone shall be Punished and Chastised for the same.

XIV.

And the better to settle and secure the Commerce and Friendship for the future, between the Subjects of the said Lord King, and those of the said Lords the States General of the United Provinces of the *Low Countries*, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that in case there should be hereafter any Interruption of Friendship, or open Rupture between the Crown of *France* and the said Lords the States of the said Provinces, (which God forbid) the space of Nine Months, after the said Rupture, shall be allowed to the Subjects on both Sides to retire and withdraw with their Effects, and Transport the same whither they think fit. Which they shall be permitted to do, as also to Sell or Transport their moveable Goods, in all manner of Liberty without any Molestation. And it shall not be lawful during the said Time to seize their said Effects, and much less to Arrest their Persons.

XV.

The Treaty of Peace concluded between the most Christian King and the late Elector of *Brandenburg* at *St. Germans en Laye*, the 29th June, 1679. shall be restored in all its Articles, and remain in its former Vigour, between His most Christian Majesty and his present Electoral Highness of *Brandenburg*.

XVI.

Whereas it greatly concerns the publick Tranquillity, That the Treaty be observed which was concluded between His most Christian Ma-

jesty,

jeſty, and his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Savoy, on the 9th of *August*, 1696. It is agreed to conſirm the ſame by this preſent Treaty.

XVII.

And because His Maſteſty and their Lordſhips the States General, do gratefully acknowledge the powerful Offices and good Counſels which the King of *Sueden* has continually uſed and em‐ployed for the publick Safety and Repofe: It is agreed on both Sides, that his *Swedifh* Maſteſty and his Kingdoms, ſhall be included and comprehended in the preſent Treaty, in the beſt form and manner that can be.

XVIII.

Under this preſent Treaty of Peace and Alliance, ſhall be comprehended all thoſe who ſhall be named by the ſaid moſt Christian King, before the Exchange of Ratifications, and within the ſpace of Six Months after.

XIX.

And all thoſe who ſhall be named by their Lordſhips the States General, the King of *Great Britain*, and the King of *Spain*, and all their other Allies, who within the ſpace of ſix Weeks, to be reckoned from the Exchange of Ratifications, ſhall declare that they accept the Peace, as alſo the Thirteen laudable Cantons of the Confederate *Switzers*, and particularly in the beſt form and manner that can be, the Republicks and Evangelical Cantons, *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Glaris*, *Basil*, *Schafhausen* and *Appenzel*, with all their Allies and Confederates, namely the Republick of *Geneva* and its Dependencies, the City and County of *Neufchatel*, the Towns of *St. Galles*, *Milhausen* and *Bienne*. Item, the Confederacy of the *Grisons* and their Dependencies,

the

the Cities of *Bremen* and *Emden*; and moreover, all Kings, Princes and States, Cities and private Persons, whom, upon their Request, the said Lords the States General shall admit into the said Treaty.

XX.

The said Lord King, and the said Lords the States General, consent and agree, That his *Sue-
dish* Majesty in quality of Mediator, and all other Potentates and Princes, that shall be willing to enter into the same Engagement, may give to His Majesty, and the said Lords the States General, their Promises and Deeds of Warranty, for the performance of all the Contents of this present Treaty.

XXI.

The present Treaty shall be Ratified and approved by the said Lord King, and the said Lords the States General, and the Letters of Ratification shall be delivered within the time of three Weeks, or sooner if possible, to be reckoned from the Day on which the present Treaty is Signed.

XXII.

And for the greater security of this Treaty of Peace, and all the Articles in it contained, the said present Treaty shall be published, verified and registered in the Court of Parliament of *Paris*; and in all other Parliaments of the Kingdom of *France*, and Chamber of Accompts of the said City of *Paris*, and likewise the said Treaty shall be published, verified and registered by the said Lords the States General, in the Courts and other places where Publications, Verifications and Registrings are used to be done.

In Testimony whereof, We the Ambassadors of His said Majesty, and of the said Lords the States-General,

General, by Virtue of our respective Powers, and in the said Names have signed these Presents with our manual Sign, and caused them to be sealed with our Seals and Coats of Arms, at Ryswick in Holland, the 20th of September, 1697.

Signed,

<i>N. Lillieroot,</i> (L. S.)	<i>De Harley Bonneuil,</i> (L. S.)	<i>A. Heinsius,</i> (L. S.)
<i>Verjus de Crecy,</i> (L. S.)		<i>E. de Walde,</i> (L. S.)
<i>De Caillieres,</i> (L. S.)		<i>W. Van Haren.</i> (L. S.)

The

The Tenor of the full Power of
the Ambassadors and Plenipotentia-
ries of His most Christian Maje-
sty.

LEWIS by the Grace of God, King of *France* and *Navarre*, to all those to whom these Presents shall come *Greeting*. Whereas it is our most ardent Desire, to see the War which now afflicts *Christendom*, concluded and ended by a good Peace ; and whereas through the Endeavours and Mediation of our most Dear and most Beloved Brother the King of *Sweden*, the Cities of *Delft* and the *Hague* have been pitched and agreed upon by all Parties, there to hold the Conferences necessary for that purpose ; we out of the same desire to put a stop, as far as in us lies, and with the assistance of Divine Providence, to the Desolation of so many Provinces, and the Effusion of much Christian Blood, make it known and declare, That we fully and intirely trusting in the Experience, Capacity and Fidelity of our beloved and trusty *Harlay de Bonneuil* Counsellor in Ordinary in our Council of State, of our well beloved *Verjus* Count of *Crecy*, Baron of *Couvay*, Lord of *Boulay*, the *Two Churches*, *Maniller* and other Places, and of our well beloved *De Caillieres* Lord of *Roche-Chellay* and *Gigny*, by the trial we have made, and the pregnant Proofs we have had of them in the several important Employments, with which we have entrusted them, both within and without our Kingdom : For these Reasons,

and

and other weighty Considerations us moving, we have committed, appointed and deputed the said *de Harlay, de Crecy and Cailliers*, and we do commit, appoint and depute them by these Présents, Signed with our own Hand, and have given, and do give them full Power, Commission and special Command to go and repair to the said City of *Delft*, in Quality of our Plenipotentiaries and Extraordinary Ambassadors for the Peace, and there to confer, either directly or through the interposition of the Ambassadors Mediators, respectively received and approved, with the Ambassadors, Plenipotentiaries and Ministers of our most dear and great Friends the States General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries; and being all provided with, and authorized by sufficient Powers: And there to Treat of Means to adjust and pacify those Differences which are, at present, the occasion of the War; and our said Plenipotentiaries all Three together, or Two of them, in case the other be absent through Sickness or any other hindrance, or One of them, the other Two being absent in the like Case of Sickness or through any other hindrance, shall have Power to agree upon the said Means, and accordingly conclude and Sign a good and firm Peace, and in general to do, negotiate, promise and grant all that they shall think necessary and conducing to effect the said Peace, with the same Authority as we should and could do our selves if we were there in Person, altho' there may be something that should require a more special Command not contained in these Présents; and we do promise upon the Faith and Word of a King to hold good, and perform whatever by the said *de Harlay, de Crecy and Caillieres*, or by Two of them, the other being absent

absent through Sickness or other hindrance, or One of them, the other Two being absent in the like Case of Sickness, or through any other hindrance, shall have been stipulated, promised and granted, and for that purpose to cause our Letters of Ratification to be dispatched, within the time that they shall promise, in our Name, to exhibit and deliver them in, for such is our Will and Pleasure, in Testimony whereof we have caused these Presents to be Sealed with our Seal. Given at *Versailles*, the 25th of February, 1697. in the 54th Year of our Reign,

Signed *L E W I S.*

And on the Fold, was written,

By the King. Signed, C O L B E R T.

Here

*The Tenor of the full Powers of the
Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries
of Their High and Mightinesses the
States-General.*

THE States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, to all those to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: Whereas it is the most ardent of our Wishes, to see the War which now afflicts *Christendom*, concluded and ended by a good Peace; and whereas through the Endeavours and Mediation of the most serene King of *Sweden*, the Palace of *Ryswick*, has been pitched and agreed upon by all Parties for the place of Conference: We out of the same desire to put a stop, as far as in Us lies, to the Desolation of so many Provinces, and the Effusion of so much Christian Blood, have been willing to contribute to it all that is in our Power, and for that purpose Depute to the said Assembly some Persons out of the Body of ours, who at several times have given sufficient Proofs of their Knowledge and Experience in publick Affairs, as likewise of their Affection for the good of our States. And whereas *James Boreel*, Lord of *Duynbeeck*, *Westhoven* and *Meresteyn*, Senator and Burgh-master of the City of *Amsterdam*, and Counsellor Deputy of the Province of *Holland*; *Everhard de Weede*, Lord of *Weede*, *Dyckvelt*, *Rateles*, &c. Lord of the Mannor of the Town of *Gudewater*, Dean and Rector of the Imperial Chapter of St. *Mary* in *Utrecht*, *Dyckgrave* of the River *Rhine*, in

in the Province of *Utrecht*, President of the States of the said Province ; and *William de Haren*, *Grietman of Bilt*, Deputy for the Nobility in the States of *Friesland*, and Curator of the University of *Franeker*, Deputies in our Assembly for the States of *Holland*, *Utrecht* and *Friesland*, have signalized themselves in several important Employments for our Service, wherein they have given Proofs of their Fidelity, Diligence, Address and Skill in the management of Business : For these Reasons and other Considerations Us moving, We have committed, ordained and deputed the said, *Boreel, de Weede*, and *de Haren*, and We do commit, ordain and depute them by these Presents, and have given, and do give them full Power, Commission and special Command to go and repair to *Ryswick*, in Quality of our Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries for the Peace ; and there to Confer either directly, or through the interposition of the Ambassadors Mediators respectively received and approved, with the Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty and his Allies, being provided with sufficient Powers, and there to treat of Means to determine and compose the Differences, which are the occasion of this present War : And our said Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, or Two of them, in Case the other be absent through Sickness or other hindrance, or One of them, the other Two being absent in the like Case of Sicknes, or through any other hindrance, shall have Power to agree upon the said Means, and accordingly Conclude and Sign a good and firm Peace, and in general to do, negotiate, promise and grant all that they shall think necessary to Effect the said Peace, and do in general all

that We could do our Selves if We were there present, altho' for that purpose there should be required a more special Power and Command, not contained in these Presents. And We do sincerely and faithfully promise to approve, and hold firm and constant, whatever by the said our Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, or by Two of them in Case the Third be absent through Sickness or other hindrance, or by One of them, the other Two being absent in the like Case of Sickness, or through any other hindrance, shall have been stipulated, promised and granted, and to cause our Letters of Ratification to be dispatched, within the time that they shall promise in our Name, to exhibit and deliver them in. Given at the *Hague* in our Assembly, under our great Seal the Flou-rish and Signature of the President of our Assembly, and the Signature of our Secretary the 6th of *April*, in the Year, 1697.

Signed *F. B. de Reede*,

Upon the Fold was written,

By Order of the said Lords the States-General,

Signed *F. FAGE L*,

And Sealed with the Great Seal in Red Wax.

THE

THE States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, to all those to whom these Presents shall come, *Greeting.* Whereas it is our most ardent desire, to see the War which now afflicts *Christendom*, concluded and ended by a good Peace; and as through the Endeavours and Mediation of the most serene King of *Sweden*, the Royal Palace of *Ryswick*, has been pitched and agreed upon by all Parties for the place of Conferences: We out of the same Desire to put a stop as far as in Us shall lie, to the Desolation of so many Provinces, and the Effusion of so much Christian Blood, have been willing to contribute to it all that is in our Power, and for that purpose we have already deputed in Quality of our Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries to the said Assembly, some Persons who are Members of Ours; who have at several times given Proofs of their Knowledge and Experience in publick Affairs, and of their Affection for the good of our State: To wit, *James Boreel*, Lord of *Duynbeeck*, *Westhoven* and *Meresley*, Senator and Burghmaster of the City of *Amsterdam*, and Counsellor Deputy of the Province of *Holland*; *Everhard de Weede*, Lord of *Weede*, *Dyckveldt*, *Rateles*, &c. Lord of the Mannor of the Town of *Oudewater*, Dean and Rector of the Imperial Chapter of St. *Mary* in *Utrecht*, Dyckgrave of the River *Rhine*, in the Province of *Utrecht*, President of the States of the said Province; and *William de Haren*, Grietman of *Bilt*, Deputy for the Nobility in the States of *Friesland*, and Curator of the University of *Franeker*, Deputies in our Assembly of the States of *Holland*, *Utrecht* and *Friesland*:

Friesland: And whereas we now think it convenient to join a Fourth Person to our Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries aforesnamed, for the same purpose, and that *Anthony Heinsius*, Counsellor Pensionary of the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, Keeper of the Great Seal, Superintendent of the Fiefs, and Deputy in our Assembly for the same Province, has signallized himself in several important Employments for our Service, wherein he has approved his Fidelity, Diligence and Skill in the management of Affairs. For these Causes and other Considerations Us moving, We have constituted, ordained and deputed, and We do constitute, ordain and depute the said *Heinsius*, and to him We have given, and do give full Power, Commission and special Command to go and repair to *Ryswick*, in Quality of our Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary for the Peace; and there to Confer either directly, or through the interposition of the Ambassadors Mediators respectively received and approved, with the Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty and his Allies, being provided with sufficient Powers: And there to treat of Means to adjust and pacifie the Differences which occasion this present War; and our same Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, together with the said *Boreel*, *de Weede*, and *de Haren*, our three other Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, or with two or one of them, in Case the other be absent through Sickness or other hindrance, or he alone in Case all the other three be absent through Sickness or other hindrance, shall have Power to agree upon the said Means, and accordingly Conclude and Sign a good and firm Peace: And in general

general to do, negotiate, promise and grant all that he shall think necessary to effect the said Peace, and to do in general all that we could do our Selves if we were there present, altho' there should be required for that purpose, a more special Power and Command, not contained in these Presents; and we sincerely and faithfully do promise, to approve and hold firm and constant, whatever by the said *Heinsius*, together with our three other Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, or with two or one of them, in Case the other be absent through Sickness or other hindrance, or by him alone, all the other three being absent through Sickness or other hindrance, shall have been stipulated, promised and granted, and to cause our Letters of Ratification to be dispatched within the time that he shall promise in our Name to exhibit and deliver them in. Given at the *Hague* in our Assembly, under our Great Seal, the Flourish and Signature of the President of our Assembly, and the Signature of our Secretary, the 5th of *August*, 1697.

Signed *F. B. de Reede*,

Upon the Fold was written,

By Order of the said Lords the States-General,

Signed *F. FAGEL*,

And Sealed with the Great Seal in Red Wax.

Separate Article.

BESIDES all that is concluded and stipulated by the Treaty of Peace made betwixt the Plenipotentiaries and Extraordinary Ambassadors of the Most Christian King, and those of their Lordships the States-General of the United Provinces this present Day, the 20th of *September*, 1697. It is moreover agreed by this Separate Article, which shall have the same Force and Effect as if it was inserted Word for Word in the said Treaty, That his Most Christian Majesty shall Covenant and Agree, and by the present Article he does covenant and agree, That it shall be free for the Emperor and the Empire, until the 1st Day of *November* next, to accept the Conditions of Peace lately proposed by the Most Christian King, according to the Declaration made on the 1st Day of this present Month of *September*, unless in the mean time it shall be otherwise agreed between his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and his Most Christian Majesty. And in Case his Imperial Majesty does not within the time prefixed accept those Conditions, or that it be not otherwise agreed between his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and his Most Christian Majesty, the said Treaty shall have its full Effect, and be duly put in Execution according to its Form and Tenor, and it shall not be lawful for the said Lords the States-General, directly or indirectly, on any account or cause whatsoever, to Act contrary to the said Treaty.

In Testimony whereof, We the Ambassadors of his said Majesty, and the said Lords the States-General, by Virtue of our respective Powers, and in the Names aforesaid, have Signed this Separate Article, and caused it to be Sealed with our Seals and Coat of Arms, at *Ryswick in Holland*, the 20th Day of *September, 1697.*

Here were Signed,

<i>N.A. de Harlay Bonneuil,</i>	<i>A. Heinsius,</i>
(L. S.)	(L. S.)
<i>Verjusde Crecy,</i>	<i>E. de Weede,</i>
(L. S.)	(L. S.)
<i>De Caillieres,</i>	<i>W. Van Haren.</i>
(L. S.)	(L. S.)

The Ratification of His most Christian Majesty, upon the Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all those to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas our beloved and trusty Counsellor in Ordinary in our Council of State, *Nicolas Augustus de Harlay*, Knight, Lord of *Bonneuil*, Count of *Cely*; our dear and well beloved *Lewis Verjus*, Knight, Count of *Crecy*, Marquis of *Treton*, Baron of *Convay*; Lord of *Boulay*, the *Two Churches*, *Fort Isle* and *Menillet*; and our dear and well beloved *Francis de Caillieres*, Knight, Lord of *Roche-Chellay* and *Gigny*, our Plenipotentiaries and Extraordinary Ambassadors, by virtue of the full Power we had given them, have concluded, agreed and signed on the 20th Day of September last past, at *Ryswick*, with *Anthony Heinsius*, Counsellor Pensionary of the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, Keeper of the Great Seal, and Superintendent of the Fiefs of the same Province; *Everhard de Weede*, Lord of *Weede*, *Dyckveld*, *Rateles*, &c. Lord of the Mannor of the Town of *Oudewater*, Dean and Rector of the imperial Chapter of *St. Mary* in *Utrecht*, Dyckgrave of the River *Rhine* in the Province of *Utrecht*, President of the States of the said Province; and *William de Haen*, Grietman of *Bilt*, Deputy for the Nobility in the States of *Friesland*, and Curator of the University of *Franeker*, Deputies in their Assembly for the States of *Holland*, *Utrecht* and *Friesland*, in quality of

Ex-

Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of our most dear and great Friends the States General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, also provided with full Powers for the Treaty of Peace, the Tenor of which is as follows.

In the Name of God, &c.

We liking and approving the said Treaty of Peace, in all and every one of the Points and Articles, therein contained and expressed, have accepted, approved, ratified and confirmed, and we do accept, approve, ratify and confirm the same, as well for us, as for our Heirs, Successors, Kingdoms, Countries, Lands, Lordships and Subjects. And we do promise upon the Faith and Word of a King, under the Obligation and Mortgage of all and every one of our Estates, both present and to come, inviolably to keep and observe the same, without ever acting or doing any thing to them contrary, directly or indirectly, in no manner whatsoever. In Testimony whereof, We have signed these Presents with our own Hand, and caused them to be sealed with our Seal. Given at *Fontainebleau* the third Day of *October*, in the Year of our Lord, 1697. and of our Reign the 55th,

Signed *LEWIS.*

And a little lower, *By the King,*

Signed *COLBERT.*

The

The Ratification of their Lordships
 the States General of the United
 Provinces of the Low-Countries,
 upon the Treaty of Peace and
 Friendship.

THE States General of the United Provinces
 of the Low-Countries, to all those to whom
 these Presents shall come, *Greeting.* Having per-
 used and examined the Treaty of Peace and Friend-
 ship made and concluded at *Ryswick* in *Holland*, on
 the 20th of *September* in the present Year, 1697.
 by *Nicolas Augustus de Harlay*, Knight, Lord of
Bonneuil, Count of *Celi*, Counsellor in ordinary
 to His most Christian Majesty in his Council of
 State; *Lewis Verjus*, Knight, Count of *Crecy*,
 Counsellor in ordinary to His Majesty in his Coun-
 cil of State, Marquis of *Treton*, Baron of *Couvay*,
 Lord of *Boulay*, the *Two Churches*, *Fort-Isle*, *Menil-*
let and other Places; and *Francis de Caillieres*,
 Knight, Lord of *Caillieres*, *Roche-chellay* and *Gig-*
ny, Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipoten-
 tiaries of His most Christian Majesty, in the As-
 semby of *Ryswick*, in the Name and from His
 said Majesty. And by *Anthony Heinsius*, Coun-
 sellor Pensionary of the States of *Holland* and *West-*
Friesland, Keeper of the Great Seal, and Super-
 intendent of the Fiefs of the same Province;
Everhard de Weede, Lord of *Weede*, *Dyckveld*, *Rate-*
les and other Places, Lord of the Mannor of the
 Town of *Oudewater*, Dean and Rector of the im-
 perial Chapter of *St. Mary* in *Utrecht*, *Dyckgrave*
 of

of the River *Rhine* in the Province of *Utrecht*, President of the States of the same Province ; and *William de Haren*, *Grietman of Bilt*, Deputy for the Nobility in the States of *Friesland*, and *Curator* of the University of *Franeker* ; Deputies in our Assembly for the States of *Holland*, *Utrecht* and *Friesland*, our Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries in the said Assembly of *Ryswick*, in our Name, and from us, by virtue of their respective full Powers, the Tenor of which Treaty, is as follows.

In the Name of God, &c.

And whereas by the said Treaty it is provided, that the Letters of Ratification shall be delivered in on both Sides, in good and due form, within the time of three Weeks or sooner if possible, to be reckoned from the Day on which the Treaty was signed : We being willing to give Proofs of our Sincerity, and acquit the promises which our Ambassadors have made for us, we have approved, confirmed and ratified, and we do approve, confirm and ratify by these Presents, the said Treaty, and every one of its Articles, abovementioned and transcribed ; and do we faithfully and sincerely Promise, inviolably to keep, maintain and observe the same in all its particulars, without ever acting or doing any thing to it contrary, directly or indirectly, upon any account or in any manner whatsoever. In Testimony whereof, we have caused these Presents to be Signed by the President of our Assembly, Countersigned by our Secretary, and sealed with our Great Seal. Done at the *Hague* the 10th of *October*, 1697.

The Ratification of his Most Christian Majesty, upon the Separate Article.

LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all those to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: Having perused and examined the Separate Article, which our beloved and trusty Counsellor in Ordinary in our Council of State, *Nicolas Augustus de Harlay*, Knight, Lord of Bonneuil, Count of Cely; Our dear and well-beloved *Lewis Verjus*, Knight, Count of Crecy, Marquis of Treon, Baron of Couvay, Lord of Boulay, the Two Churches, Fort-Isle, and Menillet; and our dear and well-beloved *Francis de Caillieres*, Knight, Lord of Caillieres, Roche-chellay and Gigny, our Plenipotentiaries and Extraordinary Ambassadors, by Virtue of the full Powers We had given them, have concluded, agreed and signed on the 20th Day of September last past at Ryswick, with *Anthony Heinsius*, Counsellor Pensionary of the Province of Holland and West-Friesland, Keeper of the Great Seal, and Super-intendent of the Fiefs; *Everhard de Weede*, Lord of Weede, Dyckvelt, Rateles &c. Lord of the Mannor of the Town of Oudewater, Dean and Rector of the Imperial Chapter of St. Mary in Utrecht, Dyckgrave of the River Rhine, in the Province of Utrecht, President of the States of the said Province; and *William de Haren*, Grietman of Bilt, Deputy for the Nobility in the States of Friesland, and Curator of the University

sity of *Franeker*, and Deputies in their Assembly for the States of *Holland*, *Utrecht* and *Friesland*; in Quality of Plenipotentiaries and Extraordinary Ambassadors of our most dear and great Friends the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, also provided with full Powers, of which Separate Article the Tenor is as follows,

Besides all that is Concluded, &c.

We liking and approving the said Separate Article in all its Contents, have allowed, approved, and ratified the same, and We do allow, approve and ratifie it by these Presents, Signed with our own Hand; and We promise upon the Faith and Word of a King to perform, and observe the same, and cause it to be observed sincerely and faithfully, and never to suffer any thing to be done to it contrary, directly or indirectly, upon any account or cause whatsoever.

In Testimony whereof We have Signed these Presents, and caused them to be Sealed with our Seal. Given at *Fontainebleau*, the 3d Day of *October*, in the Year of Our Lord, 1697. and of our Reign the 55th.

Signed *LEWIS.*

And a little lower,

By the King. Signed, *COLBERT.*

The

The Ratification of the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, upon the Separate Article.

THE States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, to all those to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: Whereas besides the Treaty of Peace and Friendship made and concluded at *Ryswick* in *Holland*, the 20th Day of *September*, of the present Year 1697. There has also been made a Separate Article, by *Nicolas Augustus de Harlay*, Knight, Lord of *Bonneuil*, Count of *Cely*, Counsellor in Ordinary to his Most Christian Majesty in his Council of State; *Lewis Verjus*, Knight, Count of *Crecy*, Counsellor in Ordinary to His Majesty in his Council of State, *Marquis of Treon*, Baron of *Couvay*, Lord of *Boulay*, *The Two Churches*, *Fort-Isle*, *Menillet*, and other Places; and *Francis Callieres*, Knight, Lord of *Callieres*, *Rocche-Chellay* and *Gigny*, Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty in the Assembly of *Ryswick*, in the Name and from his said Majesty: And by *Anthony Heinsius*, Counsellor Pensionary of the Province

Province of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, Keeper of the Great Seal, and Superintendent of the Fiefs of the said Province; *Everhard de Weede*, Lord of *Weede*, *Dyckveld*, *Rateles*, and other Places, Lord of the Mannor of the Town of *Oudewater*, Dean and Rector of the Imperial Chapter of *St. Mary* in *Utrecht*, Dyckgrave of the River *Rhine*, in the Province of *Utrecht*, and President of the States of the said Province; and *William de Haren*, Grietman of *Bilt*, Deputy for the Nobility in the States of *Friesland*, and Curator of the University of *Franeker*, Deputies in our Assembly for the States of *Holland*, *Utrecht* and *Friesland*. Our Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries in the said Assembly of *Ryswick*, in Our Name and from Us, by Virtue of their respective full Powers, of which Separate Article, the Tenor is as follows,

Besides all that is Concluded, &c.

We likeing and accepting the said Separate Article, have approved and ratified, and We approve and ratifie the same by these Pre-sents, as if it was inserted in the forementio ned Treaty of Peace and Friendship; and We promise inviolably to keep, maintain and observe all that is contained in it, without ever acting contrary to it, directly or indirectly, upon any account whatsoever.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these
Presents to be Signed by the President of Our
Assembly, Countersigned by Our Secretary, and
Sealed with Our Great Seal. Given at the
Hague, the 10th of October, in the Year,
1697.

Articles

Articles of Peace between the
Emperour, and the Empire
on one part, and France on the
other part ; Concluded at the
Royal Castle of Ryswick in
Holland, on the $\frac{20}{30}$ of Octo-
ber, 1697.

IN the Name of the most Holy Trinity, Amen—
Be it known unto All, and every One, that
a cruel War, attended with the Effusion of
much Christian Blood, and the Devastation
of several Provinces, having been waged for some
Years last past, between the most Serene and most
Puissant Prince and Lord, *Leopold*, elected Emperour
of the *Romans*, always August, King of
Germany, *Hungary*, *Bohemia*; of *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*,
and *Sclavonia*; Archduke of *Austria*, Duke of
Burgundy, *Brabant*, *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, and *Carniola*;
Marquis of *Moravia*; Duke of *Luxembourg*, of
the High and Lower *Silesia*, of *Wirtemberg*, and
of *Teck*; Prince of *Suabia*; Count of *Habsbourg*,
of *Tyrol*, *Kybourg*, and *Goritia*; Marquis of the
Sacred *Roman Empire*, *Burgow*, of the Upper and
Lower *Lusatia*; Lord of the *Sclavonian Marches*,
of *Port-Naon*, and *Salins*, &c. and the Sacred *Ro-*

man Empire on one part ; and the most Serene and most Puissant Prince and Lord, *Lewis XIV.* the most Christian King of *France* and *Navarre*, on the other part. Now his Imperial Majesty, and his most Christian Majesty, having most seriously apply'd themselves to terminate, and put an end as soon as possible to those Mischiefs that daily encreas'd, to the Ruine of *Christendom*, by the Divine Assistance, and by the Care of the most Serene and most Puissant Prince and Lord, *Charles XI.* King of *Swedeland*, *Goths* and *Vandals*, Grand Prince of *Finland*, Duke of *Scania*, *Esthonia*, *Livonia*, of *Carelia*, *Bremen*, *Ferden*, of *Stetin*, *Pomerania*, *Cassubia* and *Vandalia*; Prince of *Rugen*, and Lord of *Ingria* and *Wismar*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, Duke of *Bavaria*, *Juliers*, *Cleves* and *Bergues*, of Illustrious Memory ; who from the very beginning of these Commotions, did not cease effectually to sollicit the Christian Princes to Peace, and afterwards having been accepted as Universal Mediator, never desisted gloriously to labour even to his dying Day, to procure the same with all imaginable speed ; having to this purpose appointed and settled Conferences in the Palace of *Ryswick* in *Holland* : and after his Decease, the most Serene and most Puissant Prince and Lord *Charles XII.* King of *Sweden*, *Goths* and *Vandals*, Grand Prince of *Finland*, Duke of *Scania*, *Esthonia*, of *Livonia*, *Carelia*, *Bremen*, of *Ferden*, *Stetin*, *Pomerania*, *Cassubia*, and of *Vandalia* ; Prince of *Rugen*; Lord of *Ingria* and of *Wismar* ; Count Palatine of the *Rhine* ; Duke of *Bavaria*, *Juliers*, *Cleves* and *Bergues* ; Inheriting from his Royal Father the same longing Desire and Earnestness to procure the publick Tranquility ; and the Treaties having been brought

brought to their perfection by the foresaid Conferences; the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries lawfully appointed and established by both Parties, being met to this effect at the aforesaid place; that is to say, on the Emperor's part, the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lords, the Sieur *Dominic Andrew Kaunitz*, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Hereditary Lord of *Austerlitz*, of *Hungarischbord*, *Mahrischpruss* and *Orzechan the Great*, Knight of the Order of the *Golden Fleece*, intimate Councillor of State to his Sacred Imperial Majesty, Chamberlain and Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Empire; the Sieur *John Stratman*, Sieur de *Puerbach*, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Lord of *Orth*, *Schmiding*, *Spatenbrun* and *Carlsberg*, Imperial Aulique Councillor, Chamberlain to his Sacred Imperial Majesty; and the Sieur *John Frederick*, free and noble Baron of *Seilern*, Imperial Aulique Councillor to his Sacred Imperial Majesty, and one of the Plenipotentiaries in the Imperial Diets: And on the part of his Sacred most Christian Majesty, the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lords, the Sieur *Nicholas Augustus de Harlay*, Knight, Lord of *Boneuil*, Count of *Cely*, Ordinary Councillor to the King in his Council of State: The Sieur *Lewis Verjus*, Knight, Ordinary Councillor to the King in his Council of State, Count *de Crecy*, Marquis of *Freon*, Baron of *Couvay*, Lord of *Boulay two Churches*, of *Fort-Isle*, and other places; together with the Sieur *Francis de Callieres*, Lord of *Callieres*, of *Rochechellay* and *Gigny*; By the Mediation and Intercession of the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lords, the Sieur *Charles Bonde*, Count *de Biornoo*, Lord of *Hesleby*, *Tyres*, *Toftholm*, of *Graafsteen*, *Gustavusberg*, and of *Re-*

zitza, Councillor to his Majesty the King of Sweden, and President of the supreme Senate of Dorpat in Livonia ; and of the Sieur Nicholas free Baron of Lilieroot, Secretary of State to his Majesty the King of Sweden, and Extraordinary Ambassador to their High and Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, both of them Extraordinary Ambassadors, and Plenipotentiaries for confirming and establishing a General Peace ; who have faithfully discharg'd their Duty of Mediatorship with Integrity, Application, and Prudence : The Plenipotentiaries of the Electors, Princes, and deputed States of the Holy Roman Empire, being Present, Approving, and Consenting, after the Invocation of God's Holy Name, and the Exchange of their full Powers made in due manner and form, did agree, for the Glory of God's Holy Name, and the Welfare of Christendom, upon Conditions of Peace and Concord , the Tenor whereof is as followeth.

I.

THERE shall be a Christian, Universal, Perpetual Peace, and a true Amity between his Sacred Imperial Majesty and his Successors, the whole Holy Roman Empire, and the Kingdoms and Hereditary States, their Vassals and Subjects on the one part, and the most Christian King, his Successors, Vassals and Subjects on the other part ; it shall be faithfully and sincerely maintain'd, so that the one shall not undertake any thing under what Pretence soever, to the Ruin or Prejudice of the other, nor Afford, or Lend Assistance upon any account whatsoever

to any one who would attempt it, or in any wise do any Wrong to the other ; that he will not receive, protect, or assist in any way or manner whatsoever, the Rebellious and Disobedient Subjects of the other Party ; but on the contrary both Parties shall seriously procure the Benefit, Honour, and mutual Advantage of each other , notwithstanding all Promises, Treaties and Alliances to the contrary made, or to be made in any manner whatsoever, which are abolished, and made of none effect by the present Treaty.

II.

There shall be on both sides an Amnesty and perpetual Oblivion of all the Hostilities reciprocally committed, in what place or manner soever it be ; so that upon any Cause or Pretence of the same, or upon any other account, it may not be lawful for the one to express any Resentment to the other, nor create any Trouble or Vexation, directly or indirectly, either by way of Justice, or *de facto*, in any place whatsoever, nor permit that any such shall be expressed or created ; but all and singular the Injuries and Violences whether by Word, Deed, or Writing, without any respect to Persons or Things, are so intirely and fully abolish'd and cancell'd, that whatsoever the one may pretend against the other upon this account, shall be bury'd in everlasting Oblivion ; all and several the Subjects and Vassals of both Parties shall enjoy the Effect and Benefit of the present Amnesty, insomuch that the having adhered to such or such a Party, shall not be wrested to the Prejudice or Disadvantage of any of them ; but that he shall be wholly re-establish'd and settled, as to his Ho-

nours and Estate, in the same condition he was in immediately before the War, excepting notwithstanding what hath been more especially and particularly regulated in the following Articles, in relation to Moveables, Ecclesiastical Benefices and Revenues.

III.

The Treaties of *Westphalia* and *Nimeguen* shall be look'd upon as the Basis and Foundation of this present Treaty, and consequently in pursuance of the same, immediately upon the Exchange of the Ratifications, the said Treaties shall be fully executed, in respect both to Spiritual and Temporal Matters, and shall be inviolably observed for the future, except in such Cases wherein it is expressly otherwise agreed on by this present Treaty.

IV.

Particularly there shall be deliver'd up to his Imperial Majesty, to the Empire, and to its States and Members, all the Places and Rights situate out of *Alsacia*, that have been in the possession of, and occupy'd and enjoy'd by his most Christian Majesty, as well during the present War, by way of Fact and Deed, as by way of Unions and Reunions, or that have been express'd in the Catalogue of Reunions produced by the Ambassadors of *France*, nulling to this purpose all the Decrees, Determinations, Acts and Declarations made upon this account by the Chambers of *Metz* and *Besançon*, and by the Council of *Briſac*: and all things shall be reduced to the same Condition wherein they were before the foresaid Seisures, Unions, or Reunions, without putting the Possessors of the said Places to any further Trouble or Molestation, the Roman Catholick

tholick Religion nevertheless remaining settled in the fore-mentioned places, in the same manner as it is at present. V.

And albeit by these general Rules one may easily judge who they be that are to be re-established, and in what manner, and how far they ought to be so; nevertheless upon the earnest Sollicitations of some, and for some particular Reasons, it hath been thought convenient to make particular mention of some Occasions; yet so, that those who shall not be expressly named, may not be taken for omitted, but shall absolutely enjoy the same Right, as those that are nominated, and may be put in the same Rank, and Capacity.

VI.

Namely, the Lord Elector of *Triers*, and Bishop of *Spires*, shall be re-invested in the Possession of the City of *Triers* or *Treves*, in the same Condition wherein it is at present, without demolishing or damnifying any thing either in the publick or private Edifices, together with the Artillery that was therein, at the very time of its last being put into Possession. In like manner, whatsoever was regulated in the IV. Article aforesaid upon the account of places occupied, of Unions and Re-unions, must be thought to be repeated in particular in favour of the Churches of *Treves* and *Spires*.

VII.

The Elector of *Brandenbourg* shall likewise enjoy all the Advantages of the present Peace, and shall be therein comprised together with all his Territories, Possessions, Subjects and Rights, and more especially those that appertain and belong to him, by Virtue of the Treaty of the 29th of June; in the Year 1679. just as if they had been specified each in particular.

VIII.

All the States occupied and enjoyed by the most Christian King, shall be surrender'd to the Elector Palatine, whether they belong to him in particular, or whether he possesses them in common with others of what nature soever they may be ; and particularly the City, and Prefecture of *Germer-
sheim*, together with the Prefectures, and Vice-Prefectures therein comprised, with all the Fortresses, Cities, Burroughs, Towns, Villages, Hamlets, Fiefs, Funds and Rights, according as they were surrendred by the Peace of *Westphalia*, together with all Instruments, Instructions, and Acts taken away, or plunder'd from the Archives, or Records, Chancery, Court of Fiefs, from the Chamber of Counts, of Prefectures, and other Palatinate Offices ; not any Place, Effect, Right, or Document being excepted : and as to what relates to the Claims, and Rights of the Dutches of *Orleans*, it is agreed upon ; that the aforesaid Restitution being first made ; the Business shall be decided, and judged in Form of Compromise by his Imperial Majesty, and by his most Christian Majesty as Arbitrators, which shall be decided according to the Imperial Laws and Constitutions. But if they do not agree in their Verdict, the Business shall be referr'd to the Pope, to judge of it as Supreme Arbitrator. Nevertheless they shall not forbear in the mean time endeavouring to procure an amicable Concord between the Parties, and till such time as the Business be determined, and ended, the said Elector shall give every Year to the said Dutches of *Orleans*, the Summ of Two hundred thousand *French Livres*, or One hundred thousand *Florins* of the *Rhine*, in such manner, and upon the same Condition as is specified by

a par-

a particular Article of the same Power and Force as the present Treaty, and that the Right of the two Parties, as also that of the Empire, shall remain intire, in respect of the Possessor as well as Pretender.

IX.

There shall be restored to the King of *Sweden*, in quality of Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, the County of *Sponheim*, *Veldents*, his ancient Dutchy of *Deux Ponts* intire, and with all its Appurtenances, Dependences, and Rights, which the Counts Palatines of the *Rhine*, and Dukes of *Deux Ponts*, Predecessors of his *Swedish* Majesty, have enjoyed, or may have enjoyed, conformable to the Peace of *Westphalia*; so that whatsoever the Crown of *France* hath hitherto pretended to as to this Dutchy, in whole or in part, by what Title soever, may rightfully return to his *Swedish* Majesty, and to his Heirs, as being Counts Palatines of the *Rhine*.

There shall in like manner be restored all the Acts, Documents, Instructions, concerning the said Dutchy; together with the Artillery that was therein at the time when *France* seized upon it, and all other Things agreed upon in the preceding Articles relating to Restitutions.

X.

As to what concerns the Principality of *Veldents*, and what the late Prince *Leopold Lewis* Count Palatine of the *Rhine* hath possest by virtue of the said Principality, or of that of *Lautrec*, it shall be restor'd in pursuance to the IV Article, and to the Inventory or List exhibited by the Ambassadors of *France*, saving only the Rights of each of the Pretenders as well in regard to the Possessor as to the Claimer.

XI. There

XI.

There shall be restored to Prince *Francis Lewis* Palatine, Great Master of the *Teutonick Order*, and Bishop of *Wormes*, all the Commands wholly, without exception, taken by *France* from the said Order, and which have been assigned to him, or which he hath anciently possest, together with the Places, Revenues, and Rights ; and the said Order shall enjoy, by vertue of the said Commands and Estates situate within the Dominion of *France*, as well in respect of Collation as Administration, the same Customs, Privileges, and Exemptions that it enjoyed heretofore, according to its Statutes and Laws, and which the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem* were wont to enjoy ; likewise all that hath been decreed in relation to Restitutions of Places, Contributions, and otherwise, shall take place in behalf of the Bishop of *Wormes*, and of other Churches of the said Prince.

XII.

There shall be restored to the Elector of *Cologne*, in quality of Bishop and Prince of *Liege*, the Castle and City of *Dinant*, in the same Condition they were in when the *French* possest themselves of them ; together with all the Rights and Dependences, and all the Artillery and Instructi-
ons that were found therein at that time : As for the rest, whatsoever hath been determined and regulated in the IV Article in relation to what hath been taken, to Unions, and Re-unions, shall be look'd upon as repeated in particular in favour of the Churches of *Cologne* and *Liege*.

XIII.

The Family or House of *Wirtemberg*, and particularly Duke *George*, shall be re-established for him

him and his Successors, with respect to the Principality and County of *Monbéliard*, in the same Condition, Rights, and Prerogatives, and particularly in the same Immediate Dependence upon the *Roman Empire*, it hath heretofore enjoy'd, and which the Princes of the Empire did enjoy, or ought to have enjoyed; making void and of none effect all Acknowledgment in quality of Vassal made to the Crown of *France* in 1681. And they the said Princes shall henceforward freely enjoy all the Revenues that depend upon the said Principality and County, as well Secular as Ecclesiastick, that they enjoyed before the Peace of *Nimeguen*; as likewise all Fiefs that have been opened in favour of them, or which they have made over or granted to others during the Detension of *France*; excepting only the Village of *Baldenheim*, together with the Appurtenances, which the Most Christian King hath bestowed on the Commander of *Chamlay*, Camp-Master-General to his Armies; which said Donation ought still to subsist; yet in such a manner, notwithstanding, that Homage be paid for it to the foresaid Duke of *Wirtemberg* and his Successors, as to the direct Lord, and that he be oblig'd to beg of him to be invested in it. In like manner, the said Princes shall be reinstated in the full and free Possession as well of their Inheritance possest in *Burgundy*, of *Clereval* and *Passevant*, as of the Lordships of *Granges*, *Herricourt*, of *Blamont*, *Chatelart*, and of *Clermont*, and others situate and being in *Burgundy*, and in the Principality of *Monbéliard*, with all their Rights and Revenues, intire, and just in the same manner as they possest them before the Peace of *Nimeguen*, abolishing totally all that has been done and pretended

tended to the contrary, under what Pretence, at what Time, and after what manner soever it may be.

XIV.

In like manner, the Marquis of *Baden*'s Family shall enjoy all the Right and Benefit of the present Treaty; and consequently, of that of *Westphalia* and *Nimeguen*, and more particularly of the Fourth and Fifth Articles of the present Treaty.

XV.

The Princes and Counts of *Nassau*, of *Hanaw*, and of *Leininguen*, and all other States of the Holy *Roman Empire*, who are to be re-instated by the Fourth Article of this Treaty and others, shall likewise be re-instated accordingly in all and several the Estates and Dominions, in the Rents and Revenues that depend thereon, and in all the other Rights and Benefits, of what nature soever they may be.

XVI.

And because, for the better securing and confirming the Peace, it hath been judged meet and expedient here and there to exchange some Countries, his Imperial Majesty and the Empire do yield up and grant to his Most Christian Majesty, and the Kings his Successors, the City of *Strasbourg*, and all that depends thereon, on the left Hand of the *Rhine*, together with the whole Right, Propriety, and Sovereignty, that have belonged, or might have belonged to his said Imperial Majesty, and to the *Roman Empire*, till this present time; and do all and several of them transfer and make over to his Most Christian Majesty, and the Kings his Successors, in such sort that the said City with all its Appurtenances and Dependances situate and being on the left Hand of the *Rhine*, without

without all exception, with the intire Jurisdiction, Superiority, and Soveraignty from this very time, and for ever shall belong and appertain to *His Most Christian Majesty* and his Successors, and are united to, and Incorporated with the Crown of France, without any contradiction on the account of the Emperor, Empire, or of any other whatsoever; and for the greater confirmation of the said Concession, and Alienation, the Emperor and Empire, do expressly disclaim by vertue of this present Transaction, the Decrees, Constitutions, Statutes and Customs of the *Roman Empire*, even tho' confirm'd by Oath, or that may hereafter be confirmed, and particularly the Imperial Capitulation, inasmuch as it prohibits all manner of alienation of the Estates and Rights of the Empire, all which they do absolutely and expressly renounce, discharging and freeing the said City, and all its Magistrates, Officers, Citizens and Subjects, from all their Bonds, Oaths and Ingagements, whereby they have been obliged to the Emperor and Empire, and permitting it to take an Oath of Supremacy and Allegiance to the *Most Christian King*, and his Successors, and by putting the *Most Christian King* into full and just property, possession and Soveraignty, from this very time and for ever renouncing all Rights, Pretensions, and Claims to the same; and being willing to this effect that the said City of *Strasbourg* be quite razed out of the Matriculation or Register of the Empire.

XVII.

It shall nevertheless be lawful for all, and every one of the Inhabitants of the said City and its Dependencies, of what condition soever they be, who are willing to depart from thence, to go settle

tle themselves in any other place where they please, and whither they may transport their Moveable Goods without any lett, hindrance, diminution or exaction, during a whole year next after the Ratification of the Peace, and during the space of five years in executing the Conditions, which are wont to be performed from all antiquity and time out of mind, in the said Countries in such like Cases ; and may sell, or put off their Moveable Goods, or retain and keep them, and manage them themselves, or cause them to be governed and managed by others ; the same liberty of keeping and managing their Immovable Goods themselves, or of getting them managed by others, shall appertain to any other member or subject of the Empire, be they mediate or immediate, who shall have any Goods, Revenues, Debts, Actions or Rights within the said City and Dependencies thereon, whether it be that they have always enjoyed them, or whither they may have been confiscated during, or before the War, or given to others, the which ought to be restored by the present agreement of what nature soever they may be, or in what place soever they are situate ; Provided also that the Ecclesiastick-Jurisdiction shall remain to those whereunto it did from all antiquity belong ; and without any body presuming to withstand the same, or hinder the exercise thereof.

XVIII.

In like manner also *His Most Christian Majesty* shall on his part restore within thirty days next ensuing the Ratification of the present Treaty, to his Imperial Majesty and Empire, the Fort of *Kjel*, together with all and singular its Rights and Dependencies, which first was built by *His Most Christian*

Christian Majesty, on the right hand of the *Rhine* intire, and without Demolishing any thing thereof. And as for the Fort of *Pille*, and others raised in the Isles of the *Rhine*, they shall be totally razed within a Month, or sooner, if possible at the sole expence and charges of the *Most Christian King*, and not to be new raised, or rebuilt hereafter by either party. And as to what relates to the Navigation, and other usage, and customs of the River, it shall be free, and open for the Subjects of both Parties, and for all other that shall have a mind to pass, sail, or convey their Merchandize that way ; without any permission being allowed to either of them to undertake any thing there or else wherefor to turn the said River another way, and thereby any ways to render the course of Navigation, or any other usage and custom more difficult ; much less shall it be permitted to erect new Customs, Rights, Imposts, or Tolls, or to augment the ancient ones ; to oblige the Boats to come ashore at one Bank rather than other, there to expose their Lading or Merchandize, or to take in any ; but all that shall be wholly left to every ones liberty.

XIX.

His Most Christian Majesty does likewise deliver up to his Imperial Majesty, and to the Most Serene House of *Austria*, the City and Fortress of *Fribourg*, as also the Fort of *St. Peter*, and the Fort called the *Fort Del' estoile*, or *Star*, and all the other Forts newly erected, or repaired there or elsewhere in the *Black Forest*, or in any other part of *Brisgow*, every one of them in the self-same condition wherein it remains at present, without demolishing or damnifying any thing, together with the Villages of *Leken*, *Metzbauzen*, and *Kirchzarth*, with

with all their Rights thereunto belonging, as they were yielded up to *His Most Christian Majesty* by the Peace of *Nimeguen*, or possessed, occupied or enjoy'd by him, together with all the Archives, Records, and all and every the Documents or Writings found therein, at the time his said Majesty was put in possession of the same, whether they be still in the places, or convey'd elsewhere; always reserving without prejudice the Diocesan Right, with other Rights and Revenues of the Bishop of *Conflans*.

XX.

In like manner *His Most Christian Majesty* delivers and conveys to His Imperial Majesty the City of *Brisac* wholly in the condition it now is, with the Granaries, Arsenals, Fortifications, Ramparts, Walls, Towers, and other Edifices both publick and private, as also the Dependences situate on the right hand of the *Rhine*, leaving to the *Most Christian King*, those which are on the left, and amongst others the Fort called the *Mortar*. But that which is called the *New City*, situate and being on the left hand of the said River, with the Bridge, and Fort built in the Isle of the *Rhine*, shall be totally demolished and razed, never more to be rebuilt by the one party or the other. Moreover, the same liberty of removing from *Brisac*, to any other place, which was agreed upon as to the City of *Strasbourg*, must be considered as repeated in this place word for word.

XXI.

The foresaid Places, Cities, Castles and Fortresses, together with all their Jurisdictions, Appurtenances and Dependences made over and deliver'd to his Imperial Majesty, by *His Most Christian Majesty*, shall be surrendred, and deliver'd with-

without any reservation, exception, or detention whatsoever, faithfully and honestly, without any delay, let, hindrance or pretence to such who after the Ratification of the present Treaty shall be appointed, or in a more special manner deputed to that effect by his Imperial Majesty, or have made it appear to the *French* Intendants, Governours, or Officers of the Places so to be delivered; insomuch that the said Cities, Cittadels, Forts and Places, with all their Privileges, Emoluments, Revenues and Immunities, and all other things whatsoever contained therein may return to be under the Jurisdiction, actual possession, and absolute power and Sovereignty of his Imperial Majesty and the House of *Austria*; and may so remain for evermore, as they belonged to him in former times, and have been hitherto possest by *His Most Christian Majesty*; the Crown of *France* not retaining or reserving to it self any Right, Claim, or pretension to the foremention'd Places and their Jurisdiction. Neither shall they demand the Cost and Charges expended in the Fortifications, or other publick or private Edifices; nor shall the full and intire restitution be put off and deferred, for any reason whatsoever, from being performed within thirty days next after the Ratification of this present Treaty, so that the *French* Garisons may depart thence without causing any molestation, damage, or trouble to the Citizens and Inhabitants, or any other Subjects of the House of *Austria* whatsoever, under pretence of Debts, or what pretensions soever. Neither shall it be permitted to the *French* Troops to stay any longer time in the Places that are to be restored, or any other place not belonging to *His Most Christian Majesty*, there to take up their

Winter-quarters, or sojourn therein ; but shall be forced immediately to repair to the Territories belonging to the Crown of *France*.

XXII.

There shall be likewise restored to his Imperial Majesty and the Holy Rom. Empire, the Town of *Philipsbourg* in its best condition, with the Fortifications adjoining thereto, that are on the right hand of the *Rhine*, and all the Ordnance and Artillery that was there when *France* seized on it the last time ; with this *Proviso*, that the Right of the Bishop of *Spires* be altogether excepted, upon the account of which the fourth Article of the Treaty of Peace at *Nimeguen* is to be lookt upon as repeatable in this place in express terms. But the Fort that was built on the Left of the *Rhine*, and the Bridge that was made by the Most Christian King's Order after the taking of it, shall be utterly demolished.

XXIII.

The Most Christian King shall take care to cause the Fortifications built over against *Huningen* upon the Right in the Isle of the *Rhine*, to be razed at his own proper Cost and Charges, restoring the Grounds and Edifices to the Family of *Baden* : The Bridge also built in this place upon the *Rhine* shall be demolished likewise.

XXIV.

They shall likewise destroy the Fort that was built on the Right of the *Rhine*, over against the Fort called *Fort Louis*, the said Fort and Isle remaining in the power of the Most Christian King, and as for the Ground of the demolisht Fort, it shall be restored together with the Houses to the Marquis of *Baden*. They shall moreover destroy that part of the Bridge that goes from the said

Bridge

Bridge to the Isle, which shall never be repaired hereafter by either party.

XXV.

The Most Christian King shall likewise cause to be demolished the Fortifications added after the Peace of *Nimeguen*, to the Castle of *Trarbach*, and the Fortress of *Mont-royal* upon the *Moselle*, without any Body's presuming to repair them for the future, yet leaving the Fortress of *Trarbach* intire to be wholly restored, with the City and its Appurtenances to its former Possessors..

XXVI.

They shall likewise demolish the Fortifications added by the Most Christian King, to the Fortress of *Kernbourg*, after which demolishing the City of *Kernbourg* being left intire and untouched, as also the other Goods and Chattels belonging to the Prince of *Salm*, and to his Cousins the *Rhinegraves*, and *Vildgraves*, and other things, shall be restored to be possessed in the same manner, and with the very same Right they did possess them before they were turn'd out of them. Upon which it is agreed and consented to by the present Treaty.

XXVII.

The New Fortifications added by the Most Christian King to the Fortress of *Ebernbourg*, shall also be demolished, and the Fortress to be afterwards restored to the Barons of *Sickinguen*, with other Estates belonging to them, which are to be restored to them by both Parties.

XXVIII.

The Duke of *Lorain* having been united to his Imperial Majesty in this War, and having a desire to be comprehended within the present Treaty, he shall be accordingly reinstated for himself, his Heirs, and Successors, into the free and full

Possession of the States, Possessions, and Goods which Duke *Charles* his Uncle by the Father's Side was possest of in the Year One thousand six hundred and seventy, at such time as the Most Christian King seized upon them ; excepting notwithstanding the Alterations and Changes explain'd in the following Articles.

XXIX.

His Most Christian Majesty shall particularly restore to the said Duke the Old and New City of *Nancy*, with all its Appurtenances, and the Artillery that was found in the Old City at the time of its being taken ; upon this Condition nevertheless, That all the Ramparts and Bastions of the Old City remaining intire, with the Gates of the New, the Ramparts and Bastions of this latter, as also the whole exteriour Fortifications of both, shall be intirely razed at the sole Charge of the Most Christian King, never to be any more re-built for time to come : Except the said Duke and his Successors shall have a mind when they please to enclose the New City with a single dry Wall, without a Flank.

XXX.

His Most Christian Majesty shall likewise cause the Castle of *Bitzch* to be evacuated, with all its Appurtenances ; as also the Castle of *Hombourg*, by causing all the Fortifications to be razed before-hand, that they may never more be repaired : yet so that the foresaid Castles and Cities that are adjacent thereto, may receive no Damage thereby, but may remain totally touch'd.

XXXI.

Upon the whole, Whatsoever hath been ordered as aforesaid in the IV Article, in reference to Unions and Re-unions, shall be as serviceable and

and advantageous to the said Duke, as if it had been here repeated *verbatim*, in what Place and after what Manner the foresaid Unions and Re-unions have been made and ordained.

XXXII.

His Most Christian Majesty reserves to himself the Fortress of *Sar-Louis*, with half a League round about it, which shall be marked out and limited by the Commissioners of his said Majesty, and by those of *Lorrain*, by him to be poss'd Sovereignly for ever.

XXXIII.

The City and Prefectship of *Longwy*, together with all its Appurtenances and Dependences, shall also remain in the Power of the said Most Christian King, his Heirs and Successors, with all Superiority, Sovereignty, and Property, without the said Duke his Heirs or Successors pretending henceforward to claim any Right therein ; but in exchange of the said City and Prefectship, his said Most Christian Majesty will put another Prefectship into the Hands of the said Duke, in one of the three Bishopricks, of the same Extent and Value, whereof the said Commissioners shall *bona fide* agree upon. And the said Prefectship so made over and conveyed by the Most Christian King to the said Duke, he the said Duke, as well as his Heirs and Successors, shall possess it to the Worlds end, with all the Rights of Superiority, Sovereignty, and Property.

XXXIV.

The Passage shall be always open through the Territories of the said Duke, without any Obstacle or Impeachment, to the Most Christian King's Troops, who shall go or come from the Frontiers ; upon Condition nevertheless, that

timely Notice of it shall be given before-hand; that the Soldier that passes shall not go out of his Way, but may pursue the shortest and usual Way, and duly continue his Road as he ought, without delay. He shall not commit any Violence, nor do any Damage to the Places and Subjects of the Duke, and shall pay ready Money for Victuals and other Necessaries that shall be delivered to him by the Commissioners of *Lorrain*. Mutually abolishing and causing the High-ways and Places that his Most Christian Majesty had reserved to himself by the Peace of *Nimeguen*, to return to the Power and Jurisdiction of the Duke without any Exception.

XXXV.

The Ecclesiastical Benefices conferred by his Most Christian Majesty till the very day of the present Treaty, shall remain in Enjoyment and Possession of those who possess them at present, and who have obtained them of his most Christian Majesty, without being liable to be disturbed therein.

XXXVI.

It hath moreover been concluded, that the Law-Suits, Sentences, and Decrees passed by the Council, Judges, and other his Most Christian Majesty's Officers concerning the Differences and Actions that have been determined as well between the Subjects of the Dutchies of *Lorrain* and of *Barr*, as others, at the time when the most Christian King possess those States, shall take place and obtain their full and due effect, in the same manner as if his said Christian Majesty had remained in possession of the said Estates, it not being permitted to call in question the validity of the said Sentences and Decrees, or to impede or

stop

stop the execution thereof. It shall notwithstanding be permitted to the Parties to demand a Review of what shall have been enacted according to the order and disposition of the Laws and Constitutions, the Sentences nevertheless remaining in their full force and virtue.

XXXVII.

There shall be restored to the said Duke, after the Ratification of the present Treaty, the Archives and written Documents and Precedents that was in the Treasury of the Records of *Nancy* and *Barr*, and in both Chambers of Accounts or other places, and that have been taken thence.

XXXVIII.

The said Duke immediately after the Ratification of the Peace, shall have Power to send Commissioners to the Dutchies of *Lorrain* and *Barr*, to have a watchful eye upon his Affairs, administer Justice, take care of the Imposts, Taxes upon Salt, and other Duties, dispose of publick Treaties, and perform all other necessary things, so that the said Duke may within the same time enter into the full possession of his Government.

XXXIX.

As to what relates to Imposts and Customs, and concerning the Exemption in the Transportation of Salt or Wood, either by Land or Water, the Custom settled in the Year 1670, shall be observed; without permitting any Innovation.

XL.

The ancient Custom and Liberty of Commerce between *Lorrain* and the Bishopricks of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, shall be still in being, and shall henceforth be observed to the Benefit and Advantage of both Parties.

XLI.

The Contracts and Agreements made between the Most Christian Kings and the Dukes of *Lorraine*, shall be in like manner observed in their ancient Force and Vigour.

XLII.

The said Duke and his Brethren shall be impowered to prosecute the Right they pretend to belong to them in divers Causes, by the ordinary Course of Law, notwithstanding the Sentences past in their absence, without being heard.

XLIII.

In Matters not here expressly agreed to the contrary, shall be observed in respect of the Duke, his Estates and Subjects, what hath been concluded upon by the present Treaty, and more especially in the Article that begins, * *All the Vassals and Subjects of both Parties* : In that which begins, † *So soon as the present Treaty of Peace shall be* : And that which beginneth, ‡ *And to the end that the Subjects of both Parties may as speedily as may be enjoy* : Just as if they had been here particularly recited.

XLIV.

The Cardinal of *Furstembourg* shall be reinvested in all the Rights, Estates Feudal and Allodial, Benefices, Honours, and Prerogatives, that belong to the Princes and Members of the Holy Roman Empire, as well in respect of the Bishoprick of *Strasbourg* on the Right-hand of the *Rhine*, as of his Abby of *Stavelo* and others ; and shall enjoy, with his Cousins and Relations that adhered to his Party, and his Domestick Servants, a full

* *Is the XLVI.* † *Is the L.* ‡ *Is the LI.*

and absolute *Amnestie*, and Security, for whatsoever hath been done or said, and for whatsoever hath been decreed against him or them; and that neither he, his Heirs, Cousins, Relations, nor Domesticks, shall ever be proceeded against in any Cause by the Lords Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, their Heirs, or any other Persons whatsoever, upon the account of the Inheritance of the late *Maximilian Henry*: And reciprocally, the Lord Cardinal, his Cousins, Relations, and Domesticks, or any that have any Cause depending upon their Behalf, shall not demand any thing, upon what account soever, from the Lords Electors, or others, from the said Inheritance, Legacies that were left them, or any Things that have been given them, all Right, Pretension, or Action Personal or Real, being totally extinct. Such of the Canons who have adhered to the Cardinal's Party, and who have been outed of their Prebendaries or Canonical Benefices, shall receive the same *Amnestie* and Security, and shall make use of the same Privilege, and shall be re-settled in all the Canonical Rights, Benefices, and Dignities, and in the same Degree and Dignity in the Chapter of the Collegiate Churches and Cathedral Church, as they were before their Deposition. Yet so however, that the Revenues remaining in the Power of those that possess them at present, these same may enjoy, just as the others that shall be re-settled do, the Titles and common Functions of the said Dignities and Benefices; the Chief Place and Rank notwithstanding is to be deferr'd, and yielded to those who shall be re-settled; and after Death, or the voluntary Resignation of those who are in Possession, those only that are re-established shall solely enjoy

enjoy the said Dignities and Revenues ; and in the mean time, each of them, according to the Order they have amongst them, shall obtain the new Prebendaries that shall become vacant. And there is no question but this may be approved of by the abovesaid Ecclesiasticks whom this Regulation may concern. The Heirs likewise of the Canons who have been deprived of their Dignity, and are dead during the War, whose Goods, Chattels, and Revenues have been sequestred or confiscated, shall enjoy the intire Benefit, for the Recovery of them by the Article which begins thus, * *All the Vassals and Subjects of both Parties* ; together with this express and particular Clause, That Pious Legacies bequeath'd by the Deceased, shall be paid forthwith, without delay, according to their Disposal, out of the Revenues by them assigned.

XLV.

The *Landgraves of Hesse Reinfeldt* shall be in a more especial manner included in the *Amnestie*, and shall be re-instated in respect of the Fortress of *Rheinfeldt*, and all the Lower County of *Catzenelbogen*, with all Rights and Dependencies, in the same Condition and Circumstances wherein, the *Landgrave Ernest* their Father was, before the beginning of this War : Excepting always, and in all Cases, the Rights appertaining to Monsieur the *Landgrave of Hesse Cassel*.

XLVI.

All the Vassals and Subjects of both Parties, Ecclesiasticks and Seculars, Corporations, Uni-

versities and Colleges, shall be re-settled in their Honours, Dignities, and Benefices, whereof they were in quiet Possession before the War, as also in all their Rights, Goods movable and immovable, Rents and Revenues; also those that are capable of being redeemed, or which are for Life, (provided that the Principal thereof be not consumed) and have been employed or retained during or upon the Occasion of this War, with all the Rights, Actions, Successions, and Entails that are fallen to them during the said War; yet so, that they may not demand any thing back again upon occasion of Fruits or Revenues received, or Pensions granted after the taking or detaining, until the Day of the Ratification of the present Treaty. Provided nevertheless, that Merchandise, Debts, and Movables, shall not be re-demanded, if confiscated during, or upon account of the War, or converted to other Uses by Publick Authority; nor shall the Creditors of the said Debts, or the Proprietors and Owners of such Merchandise and Movables, or their Heirs or Executors, ever sue for them, nor pretend to any Restitution or Satisfaction for them. The said Restitutions shall also extend to those who have followed a contrary Party, who have therewith been suspected, and who have been deprived of their Estates after the Peace of *Nimeguen*, for having absented themselves, to go to inhabit elsewhere, or because they have refused to pay Homage, or for such like Causes or Pretences; which said Persons consequently, by virtue of this Peace, shall return into their Prince's Favour, and into all their ancient Rights and Estates whatsoever, such as they are at the time of the Conclusion and Signing of this Treaty; and all that

that hath been said in this Article, shall be executed immediately after the Ratification of the Peace, notwithstanding all Donations, Concessions, Alienations, Declarations, Confiscations, Faults, Expences, Meliorations, interlocutory and definitive Sentences, past out of Contumacy and Contempt, the Persons absent not being heard to speak for themselves; which said Sentences shall be null, and of none effect, and look'd upon as though they had never been pronounc'd; they, all of them, being left to their Liberty to return into their Country, to enter upon their aforesaid Estates, and enjoy them, as well as their Rents and Revenues, or to go sojourn or take up their Habitation elsewhere, in what Place they shall think fit, and such as they have a mind to make choice of, without any Violence or Constraint. And in such Case it shall be permitted to them to cause their Estates and Revenues to be administred by Sollicitots, or Proctors, that are not suspected, and may peaceably enjoy them; excepting only Ecclesiastical Benefices, that require Residence, which shall be regulated and administred personally. Lastly, It shall be free for every Subject of either Party to sell, exchange, alienate, and convey by Testament, Deed of Gift, or otherwise, their Estates, Goods movable and immovable, Rents and Revenues, which they may possess in the States or Dominions of another Sovereign; so that any ones Subject, or a Foreigner, may buy them, or purchase them, without having need of further Permission from the Sovereign, besides that which is contained in this present Article.

If any Ecclesiastical Benefices mediate, or immediate have been during this War conferr'd by one of the Parties in the Territories and Places that were then under his Dominion, upon Persons rightly qualified, according to the Canon or Rule of their first Institution, and the Lawful Statutes general or particular made on this behalf, or by any other Canonical disposal made by the Pope. The said Ecclesiastical Benefices shall be left to the present Possessors, as likewise the Ecclesiastical Benefices conferr'd after this manner before this War, in the Places that ought to be restored by the present Peace; so that henceforth no Person may, or ought to trouble or molest them in the possession and lawful administration of the same; neither in receiving the Fruits and Benefits, nor upon that account may they at any time be presented, summoned, or cited to appear in a Court of Judicature, or any other way whatsoever, disturbed or molested: Upon condition notwithstanding that they discharge themselves honestly, and perform what they are bound to, by virtue of the said Benefices.

Forasmuch as it conduceth much to the publick Peace and Tranquility, that the Peace concluded at *Turin* the 29th. of *August* 1696, between his Most Christian Majesty and his Royal Highness be exactly and duly observed, it hath likewise been found expedient to confirm it, and to comprise it in this present Treaty, and to make it of the same value, and for ever to subsist and be in force. The Points that have been regulated in favour of the House of *Savoy* in the Treaties

ties of *Westphalia* and *Nimeguen* re-established above, are confirmed in particular, and judged as here repeated word for word; yet so nevertheless, that the restitution of *Pignerol* and its Dependencies, already made, may not in any case diminish or alter the Obligation wherein his Most Christian Majesty hath engaged himself to pay to the Duke of *Mantua* the Sum of Four hundred ninety four thousand Crowns for discharge of the Duke of *Savoy*, as is explained more at large in the Treaty of the Peace of *Westphalia*. And to the end that this may be more fully and more strongly confirmed, All, and every one, the Princes, that participate of the General Peace, do promise to the Duke of *Savoy*, and will reciprocally receive from him the Promises and Securities, that they stipulate amongst themselves for a more firm assurance of the matter.

XLIX.

Upon the whole, it is not meant that by whatsoever restitution of Places, Persons, Estates, Rights made, or to be made by *France*, there is acquired any new Right to such as are, or shall be so re-established. But that if any other have any claim or pretension against them, they shall be propounded, examined and decided in a convenient place, after the making of the said restitution, which for this reason ought by no means to be deferred.

L.

So soon as ever the present Treaty of Peace shall have been Signed and Sealed by the Lords Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, all Hostilities and Violence of what nature soever shall cease, as also all demolishing of Edifices, all Devastations of Vineyards and Forests,

all

all felling of Trees ; and immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications, all the Troops shall be made to retire from the Unfortified Places belonging to the other Party. And as for what concerns Fortified Places that are to be restored by the present Treaty , they shall within thirty days after the Ratification of the Peace, or sooner, if possible, be surrendered to and put into the hands of those that are nominated in the preceding Articles ; or, if not expressly nominated, then to those who did possess them immediately before their being taken ; without any demolishing of Fortifications or Edifices, either publick or private, without making them in a worse condition than they are at present, or without exacting any thing for or by reason of any expences in the said Places ; and the Soldiers shall not exact any thing upon this account, or for any other cause whatsoever, nor carry any thing away of the Effects belonging to the Inhabitants, or of what ought to be left there in pursuance of this Treaty. As for all sorts of Demolitions to be made pursuant to the agreements above, it shall be wholly and effectually performed, in respect of the less considerable things, within a Month if possible, and in respect of the more considerable within two Months if it may be done, without any expence or trouble to the other Party for the said Demolition.

Likewise shall all the Archives, Records, Literal Documents be faithfully restored immediately after the exchange of the Ratifications, as well those which belong to the Places that are to be surrendered and delivered to his Imperial Majesty's Empire, and to its States and Members,

Members, as those that have been removed and conveyed from the Chamber and City of *Spires*, and other places of the Empire, altho' there may be no particular mention made thereof in the present Treaty. The Prisoners taken upon occasion of the War, shall also be released, and set at liberty on both sides, without any ransome, and in particular such who have been condemned to the Gallies, or to any other publick Slavery.

L I.

And to the end that the Subjects of both Parties may speedily enjoy the intire benefit of this Peace, it hath been agreed, That all Contributions of Money, Grain, Wine, of Forage, Wood, and Cattel, or the like, altho' already imposed on the Subjects of the other Party, and altho' they have been settled and stated by agreement; as also, that all Forageing of what nature soever upon the Territories and Jurisdiction of one another shall totally cease upon the very day of the Ratification; and what shall be due in Arrears for such like Contributions, Impositions or Executions, shall be totally abolished. In like manner the Hostages delivered or carried away during this War for what cause soever, shall be restored, without further delay, and that without being obliged to pay any thing for the same.

L II.

In like manner the Commerce prohibited during the War between the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and those of his Most Christian Majesty and of the Realm of *Frânce*, shall be re-established presently after the Signing of this Peace, with the same liberty as before the War, and shall, all, and every one of them, and more

more particularly the Inhabitants and Citizens of the Hans-Towns, Enjoy all manner of Security by Sea and Land, together with their Ancient Rights, Immunities, Privileges and Advantages obtained by Solemn Treaties, or by Ancient Custom.

LIII.

Whatsoever is concluded and agreed upon by this Treaty shall be firm and inviolable to pérpetuity ; and shall be observed and put in execution notwithstanding whatsoever might have been believed, alledged, or imagined to the contrary ; which remains altogether cancelled and abolished, altho' it might be of such a nature, that we might have been obliged to make a more ample and more particular mention of the same ; or, altho' the cancelling and abrogation seem as if it ought to be lookt upon as null, invalid, and of none effect.

LIV.

Each of the Stipulating contracting Parties shall be capable of confirming this present Peace, and his observance of it, by certain Alliances, by Fortifications upon his own proper Ground, except in the Places in especial manner above excepted, the which they may build, or inlarge, put Garrisons into, and use other means they shall judge most necessary for their defence. It shall likewise be permitted as well to all the Kings, Princes and Republicks in General : As to the King of *Sweden* in particular as Mediator, to give their Guarantie to his Imperial Majesty and Empire, and to his Most Christian Majesty, just as it was by vertue of the Peace of *Westphalia*.

L.V.

And forasmuch as his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and his Most Christian Majesty do acknowledg with Sentiments of Gratitude, the continual Cares and good Offices, that his *Swedish* Majesty hath used for re-establishing the Publick Tranquility, both parties agree that his *Swedish* Majesty shall by name be comprehended in the present Treaty, with his Realms and Dominions, in the best form and manner as possibly may be.

L.VI.

There are also comprehended in the present Treaty upon the behalf of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, besides the Members of the Empire already named, the other Electors, Princes, States, and Members of the Empire, and amongst others more especially the Bishop and Bishoprick of *Basil*, with all his Estates, Priviliges and Rights: Item, the thirteen *Swisse* Cantons, together with their Confederates, namely with the City of *Geneva*, and its Dependences, the City and County of *Neufchatel*, the Cities of *St. Gall*, *Mulhausen* and *Bienne*, the three *Grison* Leagues, the Seven Jurisdictions or *Dizaines* of the *Vallais*, as also the Abbey of *St. Gall*.

L.VII.

On the part of his Most Christian Majesty are in like manner comprised the thirteen Cantons of *Switzerland*, and their Allyes; and namely the Republick of *Vallais*, or *Wallisland*.

L.VIII.

There shall also be comprehended within this Treaty all such who shall be named by common consent of the one, and the other party before the Exchange of the Ratifications, or within the space of six Months after.

LIX.

LIX.

The Ambassadors of his Imperial Majesty, and of the Most Christian King, conjointly with the Plenipotentiaries of the States deputed by the Empire, do promise to cause the present Peace thus concluded by the Emperour, the Empire and King of *France*, to be ratified in that same form whereof it is interchangeably here agreed on, and to procure the Exchange of the Letters of Ratifications in this same place, within the space of six Weeks to begin to reckon from this very day, or sooner if possible.

LX.

In Witness and confirmation whereof the Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries as well Imperial as those of the King of *France*, as also the Plenipotentiaries of the Electors, and Deputies from the States of the Empire have to this effect subsigned this present Treaty with their own hands, and have annexed their Seals thereto. Done at the Royal Palace of *Ryswick* in *Holland*, the Thirteenth of *October*, in the year One thousand, six hundred, ninety and seven.

(L.S.) *D. A. C. de Kaunitz.* (L.S.) *de Harlay Boneuil.*

(L.S.) *Hen. C. de Stratman.* (L.S.) *Verjus de Crecy.*

(L.S.) *J. F. L. B. de Seilern.* (L.S.) *de Callieres.*

In the Name of the
Elector of *Mentz.*

In the Name of the
Elector of *Bavaria.*

(L.S.) *M. Frederic, Baron de Schinborn;* Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. (L.S.)

(L.S.) *Ignatius Antonius Otten,*
Plenipotentiary.

(L.S.) *George William Moll,* Plenipotentiary.

In the Name of the House of *Austria*.

(L.S.) *Francis Radolphe de Halden, L. Baron of Trasberg, &c.*

In the Name of the Great Master of the
Teutonick Order.

(L.S.) *Charles B. de Loe Knight of the Teutonick Order.*

In the Name of the Bishop of *Wurtsbourg.*

(L.S.) *John Conrard Philip Ignatius de Tastungen.*

In the Name of the Elector of *Triers.*

(L.S.) *John Henry de Kaisarsfeld, Plenipotentiary :*

In the Name of the Prince and Bishop
of *Constance.*

(L.S.) *Frederic de Durheim.*

In the Name of the Bishop and Prince of
Hildesheim.

(L.S.) *Charles Paul Zimmerman, Chancellour to his
Highness, Counsellour of the Privy Counsel,
and Plenipotentiary.*

In the Name of the Elector of *Cologn* in quality
of Bishop and Prince of *Liege.*

(L.S.) *John Conrade Norff Deputy Plenipotentiary.*

In the Name of the Prince and Bishop
of *Munster.*

(L.S.) *Ferdinand L. B. Plettenberg de Senhausen, re-
spectively Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral
Church of Paderb. Munster and Hildes.*

In the Name of the Elector Palatine, as
Duke of Newbourg.

(L.S.) *John Henry Hettermann, Plenipotentiary.*

In the Name of the Duke of Wirtemberg.

(L.S.) *John George Noble de Kulpis Knight of the Roman Empire, intimate Counsellour of State, and Director of the Counsell.*

(L.S.) *Anthony Guntor de Hespen, Counsellour in the Supreme Council, and Plenipotentiary to the Serene Duke.*

In the Name of the Prince of Baden.

(L.S.) *Charles Ferdinand L. B. de Plettersdorff. Reserve l'Ordre alternatif.*

In the Name of the Abbatial College of Suabia.

(L. S.) *Joseph Anthony Eusebius de Halden de Neidtborg, L. Baron de Antenriedt, Plenipotentiary.*

In the Name of the Counts of the Bench
of Weteraw.

(L. S.) *Charles Otton Colby de Solms.*

(L. S.) *F. G. de Eclesheim, Counsellor of Hannaw, and Plenipotentiary.*

In the Name of the Free and Imperial City
of Cologne.

(L. S.) *Herman Joseph Bullingen, Burgomaster and Plenipotentiary.*

In the Name of the City of Ausbourg.

(L. S.) *John Christopher de Dirheim, Plenipotentiary.*

In the Name of the Imperial City of
Francford.

(L. S.) *John James Muller, Plenipotentiary.*

(L. S.) *John Melchior Lucius, Lecturer of Civil and Canon Laws, Burgomaster, and Plenipotentiary.*

T H E
F U L L P O W E R
O F T H E
E M P E R O U R,

Translated from the Latin.

WE LEOPOLD by Grace of God
elected Emperor of the Romans, Semper
Augustus, and King of Germany, Hungary, Bohemia,
of Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, &c. Archduke of
Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Brabant, Stiria, Carin-
thia, and Carniola, Marquis of Moravia, Duke
of Luxembourg, of the High and Low Silesia, of
Wurtemberg and of Teck, Prince of Suabia, Count
of Habsburg, Tyrol, Ferrette, Kybourg, and of Ge-
ricia, Marquis of the Holy Roman Empire, Bur-
gaw, of the High and Low Lusatia, Lord of the
Sclavonian Marches, Port Naon, and Salins, &c.
do certify and make known, That desiring no-
thing more ardently, than that the present War
therewith

wherewith *Christendom* hath been afflicted for some Years last past, may speedily be converted into an Honourable and Equitable Peace, and that it hath seemed good to all the Parties engaged in the present War to enter upon a Treaty and Conference of Peace, in a Place that shall be by them chosen, and appointed by unanimous Consent. Wherefore being desirous with all our Heart to contribute all that lies in our Power to procure the Repose of the Christian Commonweal; and we confiding in the Fidelity and Prudence of our Trusty and Well-beloved the Illustrious and Magnificent *Dominic Andrew Count de Kaunitz*, Hereditary Lord of *Austerlitz, Hungarisch-brod, Mahrispruss*, and of Great *Orzechau*, our Counsellor of State, Chamberlain and Vice-chancellor of the Empire, Knight of the Order of the *Golden Fleece*; of the Illustrious and Magnificent *Henry John Count de Stratman*, Lord of *Peurbach, Orth, Smidling, of Spatenbrun and Carlsberg*, our Imperial Aulique Counsellor and Chamberlain; and of the Magnificent *John Frederick*, Free-Baron of *Seilern, &c.* our Imperial Aulique Counsellor, and Con-Commissioner Plenipotentiary in the Imperial Diets; have nominated, appointed, chosen, and constituted them, as we do by these Presents nominate, chuse, appoint, and constitute them, our Extraordinary Embassadors and Plenipotentiaries in the aforesaid Assemblies and Conferences of Peace that are to be held. To whom we give in charge, and command them in especial manner, to repair with all expēdition imaginable to the Place agreed upon between the Parties, and being there, to enter into a Conference of Peace, either directly, or by the Interposition

and Means of a Mediator acknowledged by both Parties, with the Embassadors or Deputies of the most High, most Mighty, and most Christian Prince *LEWIS* King of *France*, our most Dear Cousin and Brother ; the said Embassadors being authorized with sufficient Power to terminate and put an end to the present War, and regulate the Differences that relate thereto, by a good and solid Peace. We also grant a Full and Absolute Power, with all Authority thereunto necessary, to our said Extraordinary Embassadors and Plenipotentiaries, to all Three together, or to Two, in case the Third chance to be absent, or employed and busie elsewhere ; or to One alone, in the absence of the other Two, or their being busied and employed elsewhere, to make, conclude, and sign for us, and in our Name, a Treaty of Peace between us and the foresaid Serene and most Puissant Prince the most Christian King, to cause to be dispatch'd and deliver'd all Acts necessarily conduced to this End, and effectually to promise, stipulate, conclude, and sign the Acts and Declarations, to exchange the Articles agreed upon, and to perform all other Things appertaining to the said Business of the Peace, as freely, and in as ample a manner, as we our Self could do being there present ; altho' a more special and more express Order might seem necessary, than that which is contained in these Presents. Promising, upon the whole, and faithfully, *bona fide*, and upon our Imperial Word declaring, to accept and consent to, confirm and ratifie, whatsoever hath been transacted, concluded, signed, delivered, and exchanged by our Extraordinary Embassadors and Plenipotentiaries, whether all Three conjointly, whether Two of them in the absence

sence of the Third, or by reason of being employed elsewhere, or even by One alone, in the absence of the other Two, or being elsewhere employed; Engaging our Selves by these Presents to cause our Letters of Ratifications to be dispatched and expedited, in the good and authentick Form, and within the Time that shall be agreed upon. In Witness, and for Confirmation whereof, we have caused these Presents, signed with our Hand and Imperial Seal, to be confirmed. Given at our City of *Vienna*, the Third of *February*, in the Year One thousand six hundred ninety and seven; of our Reign of that of King of the *Romans* the Thirty ninth, of that of *Hungary* the Forty second, and of that of *Bohemia* the Forty first.

L E O P O L D.
(L. S.)

Ut.
SEBASTIAN WUNIBALD,
Count de Zeyll.

By the Express Order of his Imperial Majesty,
GASPARD FLOREND CONSBRUCH.

THE

THE
GENERAL FULL POWER
FOR THE
Deputation of the Empire.

Translated from the *German* Language.

THE Electors, Princes, and States of the H. Empire having thought good to make choice of some certain Persons from amongst themselves to take care of their Interests, and to assist on their behalf, at the Treaty of Peace that is to be concluded between his Imperial Majesty, the Empire, and its Great Allies on one Part, and the Crown of *France* on the other Part, and according to the Foundation of the Peace heretofore made in *Westphalia*, and afterwards confirmed at *Nimeguen*, have deputed and nominated from the Electoral College the Electors of *Mentz*, *Bavaria*, *Saxony*, and *Brandenbourg*; from the College of Princes, and from amongst the Catholicks, those of *Austria*, of *Saltzburg*, the Great Master of the *Teutonick Order*, of *Wirtzbourg*, *Spires*, *Constance*, *Hildeheim*, *Liege*, *Munster*, (without prejudice to the alternate Succession) *Palatine Newbourg*, *Baden Baden*, and the Prelates in *Suabia*; and from amongst the Protestants, those of *Magdebourg*, of *Sweden* on the behalf of *Bremen*, or *Deux Ponts*; of *Saxe Cobourg*, of *Saxe Gotha*, *Brandenbourg-Culenbach*, *Brunswick-Zell*, *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel*, of *Hesse-Cassel*, *Wirtemberg*, (with

(with respect to their alternative Order) of *Holstein Glückstat*, of *Anhalt*, and the Counts of *Wetervaria*; and last of all from the Colledge of the Imperial Cities amongst the Catholicks, those of *Cologn* and *Ausbourg*, and amongst the Protestants those of *Franckford*, and *Neurembourg*; to whom is granted on the behalf of the said Empire, and by virtue of this present Act a full power, to the end they may speedily send their Ministers to the Place of Treaties, there to assist conjointly with the Principal Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majesty, and in conformity to their Instructions concur to treat, regulate, according to the Stile observed in the Empire, and conclude whatsoever shall be necessary for the obtaining a General, sure, Honourable and lasting Peace, accompanied with the resettlement of the publick Tranquility, as also with the restitution, and all the satisfaction that shall be found requisite to the States and Members of the Empire that have either sustained Damage, or are totally opprest. So that they will accept, ratifie within the time specified, and observe on the part of the whole Empire, as well as of the States deputed; whatsoever the Ministers of these latter, or any one amongst them in case of absence, sicknes or impediment of the others (or for the observing equality the present will give their opinion for the absent) shall have conjointly with the Imperial Ambassie treated, adjusted, concluded with the Crown of *France*, and the States deputed shall therein, according to reason and custom always maintain'd, and powerfully upheld. Signed at *Ratisbon* the 15.

July 1697.

(L. S.) *The Electoral Chancery of
Mentz or Mayence.*

THE

THE
FULL POWER
OF
FRANCE.

Lewis by the Grace of God King of *France* and *Navarr*, to all those to whom these present Letters shall come, Greeting: As we desire, nothing so earnestly as to behold the War, wherewith Christendom is afflicted to terminate in a firm and lasting Peace, and forasmuch as through the Care and Mediation of our Dearest and very well Beloved Brother the King of *Sweden*, the Cities of *Delft* and the *Hague*, have been agreed upon by all the Parties, for holding the Conferences necessary to this effect: We out of the same ardent desire to put a stop, as much as in us lyes, and by the assistance of Divine Providence to the Desolation, and Effusion of Christian Blood, give to understand that we intirely confiding in the experience, capacity, and fidelity of our well beloved and loyal Subject the *Sieur de Harlay de Boneuil*, ordinary Counsellour in our Council of State, and of our well beloved the *Sieur Verjus*, Count de *Crecy*, Baron de *Couvay*, Lord de *Boulay*, two Churches, *Minillet* and other places, as also in that of our well beloved the *Sieur de Callieres*, *de la Rochellay* and *de Gigny*, who is actually in the City of *Delft*, by reason of the repeated Tryals that we have made of the same in the several important Employs, where-
with

with we have intrusted them as well at home as abroad ; for these reasons and other good considerations us thereunto moving, we have Commissioned , appointed and deputed the said Sieurs *Harlay, Crecy and Callieres*, and do Commission, appoint and depute by these Presents Signed with our own hand, and have given and do give them full Power, Commission, and special command to repair to the said City of *Delft*, in quality of our Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries for the Peace, and to confer (be it directly, or by the Intercourse of Ambassadors, Mediators respectively admitted and agreed upon) with all the Ambassadors, Plenipotentiaries and Ministers, as well of our most dear and well beloved Brother the Emperour of the *Romans*, as of our most dear and well beloved Brother and Cousin the Catholick King ; as also of our most dear and Great Friends the States General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, and of all other Princes their Allyes, all of them being instructed with sufficient Power, and there to treat of the ways and means to terminate and pacifie the Differencies which cause the War at this time, and our aforesaid Embassadors and Plenipotentiaries shall have Power all three together, or two in case of the others absence through Sicknes, or other Impediment, or one alone in the absence of the other two in the like case of Sicknes, or other Impediment, to agree about, conclude upon, and Sign an Honourable and firm Peace, and in general act, consent to, negotiate and promise whatsoever they shall judge necessary for the abovesaid effect of concluding Peace, with the same authority as we should, and might do, were we there present in Person, altho' there might be something

Something that might require a more special command and charge, not contained in these said Presents; promising upon the faith and word of a King to stand to, and perform whatsoever by the said Sieurs de Harlay, de Crecy & de Caillieres, either by two of them in case of the others absence through Sickness, or other Impediment, or by one alone in the absence of the other two in the like case of Sickness, or other Impediment, shall have been Stipulated, promised or agreed to, and to cause our Letters of Ratification thereof to be dispatched within the time they shall have promised in our Name to produce them. For such is our will and pleasure, in Witness whereof we have caused our Seal to be set to these Presents. Given at Versailles the 25th. day of February in the Year of Grace 1697, and of our Reign the Forty fourth. Signed Louis. And upon the fold, By the King, Colbert. Sealed with the Great Seal of Yellow Wax.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

FOR the clearer Explanation of the eighth Article of the Treaty of Peace this day Signed, which Article begins thus, *All the States posseſſt by the Moſt Christian King ſhall be reſtored to the Elector Palatine,* It hath been thought convenient to resolve over and above; that this Order will be obſerved in the Propoſal of the Claims and Rights of *Madame* the Dutchesſ of Orleans exhibited againſt the Elector Palatine; at ſuch time as the Arbitrators ſhall be agreed at the time appointed for the Ratification of the Peace about a Place to meet in, this Place ſhall be notified to each Party. The Deputies on the Arbitrators part ſhall be ſent thither within the ſpace of two Months, to reckon from the very time the Ele-
ctor

ctor Palatine shall be fully re-established; in conformity to the Article above mention'd. In the Month following shall the said Lady Dutchess produce in the same place, the whole and intire explanation of her Pretensions or Demands against the Elector, which shall be communicated to him within eight days following. There shall be within the space of four Months next ensuing, explain'd and delivered to the Deputies of the Lords Arbitrators, who shall set down the day that the four Months shall begin, the Reasons and Grounds of the two Parties, whereof four Copies shall be delivered; that is to say, one for each Arbitrator, and a third to be annexed to the common Acts of the Arbitration, and a fourth to be interchangeably communicated within seven days to each Party. They shall in like manner answer; and four Copies of the Answer of each Party shall be given the same day to the Envoys of the Lords Arbitrators, which shall be once more communicated within seven days to the Parties interchangeably. In the four Months following, the Instruction of the Business shall be terminated on each side, the Parties shall declare they are willing to submit to the Verdict of the Arbitrators, and this conclusion of the Instruction and Commission shall be communicated to the Parties, that they may take cognisance of the same; and the Deeds shall be Enrolled in presence of the Solicitors of the said Parties. After that the Arbitrators and their Deputies who shall have taken an Oath, having viewed and examined the Right of the Parties during the space of six Months ensuing, shall pronounce their Sentence publickly in the place where the Conference is held, according to the Laws and Constitutions of the

the Empire; now if it be found conformable it shall be effectually put in execution ; but if so be the Arbitrators or their Deputies do not agree in their Verdict, the common Acts of the Arbitration shall be conveyed to *Rome* at the joint Charges of the Parties, and that within the space of two Months, beginning at the day next ensuing the Judgment given, and shall be delivered to the Pope as Supreme Arbitrator, to be committed by him for its Examination within six Months more to Deputies, no way suspected by the Parties, who shall likewise be sworn, and these same upon the former Proceedings (it not being allowed to the Parties to draw up a new Declaration of their Titles) shall pronounce within the space of six Months next ensuing, and as it hath been said, conformable to the Laws and Constitutions of the Empire, the last Definitive Sentence; which cannot be nulled or made void, but the Lord Arbitrators shall cause to be executed without any delay or contradiction. Now if so be one of the Parties demurr, and delay to propound, explain and prove his Title and Right within the time required, it shall nevertheless be lawful for the other Party to explain and deduce his Title within the time prefixt, which may never be prolonged ; and lawful also for the Arbitrators and Supreme Arbitrator to proceed according to the method just now explain'd, and to pronounce and execute their Sentence, according to the Acts and Deeds produced and proved.

Notwithstanding this procedure, the Parties themselves, and the Lords Arbitrators on their part shall not cease attempting some amicable way of accommodation ; and shall omit nothing that may any way contribute to the amicable termi-

terminating this Affair. — Since it is also agreed in the Article of Peace afore cited, that till this difference be terminated, the Elector Palatine shall Annually pay to Madam the Dutches of *Orleans*, the Summ of Two hundred thousand French Livres, or an hundred thousand Florins of the *Rhine*, they have also agreed in particular as to the payment of the said Summ, upon the time when it shall commence; that it shall commence only, after that (according to the Contents of the said Article) the States and Places therein specified shall be intirely restored to the Elector. And to the end that *Madam* the Dutches of *Orleans* may be the more assured of the payment of the said Summ; the Elector shall nominate before the Ratification of the Peace, a sufficient number of Renters, or Receivers of the Prefecture of *Germerheim*, and other places of the Palatinate, that shall undertake to pay the said Summ to the said Lady Dutches, or to those impower'd by her; and that every year at *Landau*, to wit, the moiety every six Months; who if they do not keep time shall be lyable to be constrained to the payment, by the ordinary course of Justice, or if need require by Military execution from the Most Christian King. Upon the whole, this payment shall be made upon this condition, *viz.* that what shall have been paid by vertue of this Annual obligation to *Madam* the Dutches of *Orleans* during the Canvassing of the Cause before the Arbitrators, shall be in compensation and put upon the accompt of that which the said Arbitrators shall adjudge to her, in case they do adjudge any thing at all; but if so be they adjudge nothing, or less than the said Summ, then there shall be a restitution, and this compensation, allowance

or restitution, as also the fund and charges of the Process shall be regulated by the Sentence of the Arbitrators : But if *Madam* the Dutches of *Orleans* do not give satisfaction to the form of the Compromise, either in the Instruction of the Process, or in the Answer that shall be produced by the Elector Palatine, or if she delays it, the course of the said yearly payment shall be interrupted only during that same time, the Process going on still, according to the form of the Compromise. Done at the Palace of *Ryswick* the 30th of October, 1697.

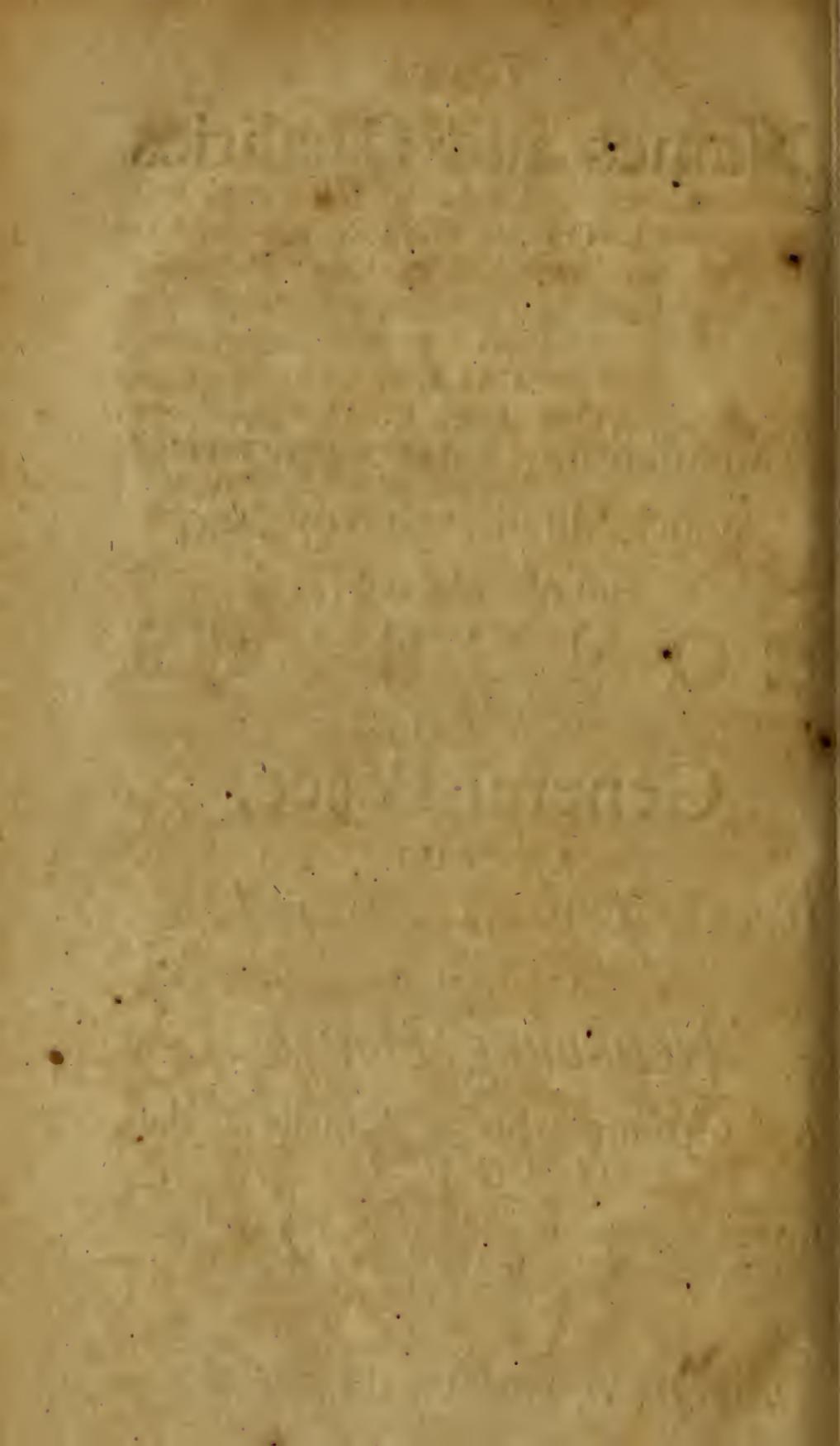
This Separate Article was Signed by the Imperial and French Plenipotentiaries, as also by the Ministers and Plenipotentiaries of the Princes and Cities, in the same manner as they had Signed the other Articles. But to avoid so tedious and unnecessary a Repetition, we omit to set their Names.

THE
Names and Qualities
OF THEIR
EXCELLENCIES
THE
Ambassadors, Plenipotentiaries,
Publick Ministers, Envoys; &c.
That Assembled at the
CONGRESS
OF THE
General Peace,
AT THE
PALACE at *RYSWICK*,
CALLED
Neubourg-House:

And of others who are actually at the
H A G U E.

Ranked according to the Alphabetical Order of
each particular KINGDOM and
STATE.

LONDON, Printed in the Year 1698.



THE
NAMES
OF THE
EMBASSADORS, &c.

ENGLAND.

HIS Excellency *Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery*, Baron *Herbert of Cardiff*, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal of *England*, Privy Counsellor to his *Britannick Majesty*; one of the Lords Justices of the Kingdom of *England*, Principal Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace.

His Excellency *Edward Viscount Villers of Darford*, Baron of *Hoo*, Knight-Marshall of *England*, Envoy Extraordinary from His *Britannick Majesty* to the *States General*, and one of the Lords Justices for the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace.

His Excellency *Robert Lord Lexington*, Baron of *Averam*, one of the Gentlemen of His Majesties Bed-chamber, and His Extraordinary Envoy to His *Imperial Majesty*; as also nominated His *Britannick Majesty's* Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace. — He is still at *Vienna*.

His Excellency *Sir Joseph Williamson Knight*, Privy Counsellor to His Majesty, Keeper of the Records and Member of the Parliament of *England*,

Extraordinary Ambassador and His Britannick Majesty's Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace.

Mr. *Prior*, Gentleman of the King's Privy-chamber, and nominated Principal Secretary of *Ireland*, Secretary to the Embassie for the Peace.

B A V A R I A.

His Excellency the Baron of *Prielmeyer*, Minister of State to His Electoral Highness of *Bavaria*, and His Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace.

Monsieur *Reichard*, Secretary to the Embassie.

B R A N D E N B O U R G.

His Excellency Monsieur *de Smettau*, Counsellor of the Council of State to His Electoral Highness of *Brandenburg*, and His Chief Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace.

His Excellency Monsieur *de Dankelman*, Counsellor of the Council of State to His Electoral Highness of *Brandenburg*, and His Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace.

Monsieur *Charles Adolf Hus*, Secretary to the Embassie.

BRUNSWICK-LUNENBOURG-HANOVER.

His Excellency Monsieur the Baron *de Bodmar*, Minister of State, Intimate Counsellor, and Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary to His Most Serene Highness the Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg-Hanover*, at the Treaties of Peace.

Monsieur *Stambke* Secretary to the Embassie.

C O L O G N E.

His Excellency Monsieur the Baron *de Mean*,
 Canon and of the Cathedral Church
 of *Liege*, Counsellor of State and Extraordinary
 Embassador and Plenipotentiary to His Electoral
 Highness at the Treaties of Peace.

D E N M A R K.-

His Excellency Monsieur *Christian Sigfried de Plessen*, Lord of *Parin* and *Houkendorf*, Knight of the Order of the Elephant, Privy-Counsellor, President of the Chamber of Finances, Governor of *Wardenbourg* and *Junghoff*, Chief Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Congress of the General Peace, for His Majesty the King of *Denmark* and *Norway*, and Great Chamberlain to His Royal Highness Prince *George of Denmark*.

His Excellency Monsieur *Christian de Lent*, Lord of *Sarlhaussen*, Knight of the Order of *Danebrogue*, Privy-Counsellor of State, Great Master of the Ceremonies, Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the General Congress of Peace, for His Majesty the King of *Denmark, Norway, &c.*

Monsieur *Pauwelse* Secretary to the Embassie.

Monsieur *Vermekren*, Secretary of the Embassie, who came with His Excellency Monsieur *de Plessen*.

E M P E R O R.

His Excellency Monsieur *Dominic Andrew*, of the Holy Empire, Count *de Caunitz*, Knight of the *Golden Fleece*, Minister of State, Chamberlain, and Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, Hereditary

Lord of *Austerliz* and *Ongerlizbrod*, Chief Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty at the Treaties of the General Peace.

His Excellency Monsieur *Henry* of the Holy Empire, Count *de Straatman* and *Beurbach*, Chamberlain, and Imperial Aulique Counsellor, and Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary for His Imperial Majesty at the Treaties of the General Peace.

His Excellency Monsieur the Baron *de Seilern, &c.* Imperial Aulick Counsellor; His Imperial Majesty's Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of the General Peace.

Monsieur *Heyeck*, His Imperial Majesty's Secretary to the Embassy.

F R A N C E.

His Excellency Monsieur *de Harlay* Knight, Lord *de Boneüil*, Ordinary Counsellor to the King in His Council of State, Chief Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty for the General Peace.

His Excellency Monsieur *de Verjus*, Count *de Crecy*, Marquis *de Freon*, *Fort-Isle*, Baron *de Courcy*, Lord *de Boulay*, the *Two Churches*, *de Menillet*, and other Places, Counsellor to the King in all His Councils, and His Most Christian Majesty's Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary for the General Peace.

His Excellency Monsieur *de Callieres* Knight, Lord of *Callieres*, *Rockebellay*, and *Gigny*, Counsellor to the King in His Councils, His Most Christian Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary for the General Peace.

M E N T Z.

His Excellency Monsieur the Baron *de Schönborn*, Brother to His Electoral Highness, Great Marshal of His Court, Counsellor of State to His Imperial Majesty, Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His said Highness for the Peace.

P A L A T I N A T E.

His Excellency Monsieur *le Comte de Veehlen*, Lieutenant-General, Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Electoral Highness at the Treaties of Peace.

S P A I N.

His Excellency *Don Francisco Bernardo de Quiros*, Knight of the Order of *S. James*, Counsellor to His Majesty in the Royal Council of *Castile*, and Principal Extraordinary Embassador and Plenipotentiary of His Catholick Majesty for the General Peace.

His Excellency Monsieur *Lewis Alexander de Schockard*, Count *de Tirimont*, Baron *de Gaesbeck*, and one of the Supreme Council of State in *Flanders*, erected at *Madrid*, near the Person of His Majesty, Counsellor of His Council of State, Privy-Counsellor in the *Low-Countries*, and His Extraordinary Embassador and Plenipotentiary for the General Peace.

Monsieur *Brûlé* Esq; Secretary to His Catholick Majesty.

S W E D E N.

S W E D E N.

His Excellency Monsieur *Charles Bonde*, Count *de Biernæce*, Lord of *Hesleby*, *Tyresiæ*, *Tostaholin*, *Græfsteen*, *Gustafsberg*, and *Rezitzæ*, Senator of His Majesty the King of *Sweden*, President in the Parliament of *Dorpt* in *Livonia*, and His Chief Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the Mediation of the General Peace.

His Excellency Monsieur *Nicholas Baron of Lierbot*, His Majesty of *Sweden's* Secretary of State, and His Extraordinary Ambassador to Their High and Mightinesses the Lords States of the *United Provinces*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His said Majesty, for the Mediation of the said General Peace.

Monsieur *Charles Gustavus*, Baron of *Frisendorf*, Secretary to the Embassy of *Sweden*.

S A X O N Y.

His Excellency Monsieur the Baron *de Bosen*, Treasurer for the Empire for *Upper* and *Lower Saxony*, Commissary-General of the War, and Privy-Counsellor, Knight of the Order of *St. John*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Electoral Highness for the Peace.

Monsieur *Kirchner* Secretary of the Embassy.

The *STATES GENERAL* of the *UNITED PROVINCES*.

His Excellency Monsieur *James Boreel*, Lord of *Duynbeeck*, *Westhoven*, and *Meresteen*, Senator, and Burgomaster of the City of *Amsterdam*, and Counsellor deputed from the Province of *Holland*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the Peace, on the behalf of Their High and Mighti-

Mightinesses the Lords States General. He died before the Signing of the Peace.

His Excellency Monsieur *Anthony Heinsius*, Counsellor Pensionary of the States of *Holland* and *West-friezland*, Keeper of the Great Seal, Superintendent of the Fiefs, and Director of the *East-India Company*, Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the Peace, on the behalf of their High and Mightinesses the Lords States General.

His Excellency Monsieur *Everhard de Weede*, Lord *de Weede*, *Dijckvelt*, *Rateles*, &c. Lord of the Mannor of the City of *Oudewater*, Dean and Rector of the Imperial Chapter of *St. Maries* at *Utrecht*, *Dijckgrave* of the River *Rhine* in the Province of *Utrecht*, President of the States of the said Province, Deputy of the Province of *Utrecht*, Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the Peace, on the behalf of Their High and Mightinesses the Lords States General.

His Excellency Monsieur *William de Haaren*, *Grietman of Bielt*, Deputy on the Part of the Nobility in the States of *Friseland*, and Curator of the University of *Franeker*, Deputy of the Province of *Friseland*, and Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the Peace, on the behalf of Their High and Mightinesses the Lords States General.

Monsieur *Hamel Bruninx*, Secretary of the Embassie.

TRIERS, or TREVES.

His Excellency Monsieur the Baron *Leyen*, Lord of *Saffig*, *Efferen*, and *Wesseling*, Intimate Counsellor; Grand Marshal and Bailiff of *Munster*, *Cobern*, and *Alcken*, Extraordinary Embassador and Plenipotentiary to His Electoral Highness of *Triers*, at the Treaty of Peace.

THE

THE
 NAMES
 OF THE
 Ministers, Plenipotentiaries, Deputies,
 and Envoys, of the Empire.

A U S B O U R G. (*The Imperial City of*)
Monsieur *John Christopher de Dierheim* Coun-
 cellor and Plenipotentiary of the Imperial
 City of *Ausbourg* at the Treaties of Peace.

A U S T R I A.

Francis Rudolph Baron of Helden, Lord of
Trasberg, &c. Regent Councillor of the Provinces
 of the Upper *Austria* for his Imperial Majesty,
 and his Plenipotentiary for the House of *Austria*,
 at the Treaties of Peace.

B A D E N B A D E N.

Monsieur Charles Ferdinand Baron de Phittersdorf,
 Lord of *Walesteeg* and *Neuhaz*, Privy Coun-
 cellor to his Serene Highness the Margrave *Lewis*
 of *Baden* and *Hochberg*, and his Plenipotentiary at
 the Treaties of Peace.

B R E M E N and D E U X - P O N T S.

Mons. *Snoilsky* Councillor to his Majesty the
 King of *Sweden*, and his Envoy Extraordinary at
 the Imperial Diet of *Ratisbon*, Plenipotentiary on
 the

the part of the Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Deux-ponts* at the Treaties of Peace.

BRUNSWICK LUNENBOURG.

Monsieur *Huneken* Councillor and Resident for his Electoral Highness of *Brunswick Lunenbourg*, Plenipotentiary at the Congress of the High Allies.

BRUNSWICK WOLFENBUTTEL.

Monsieur the Baron *Frederick de Steinberg*, intimate Councillor and Marshal of the Court, Plenipotentiary to his Most Serene Highness the Duke of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttel*.

Brunswick, Lunenbourg, Zell and Wolfenbuttel.

Monsieur *Seigel* Councillor and Resident of their Most Serene Highnesses the Dukes of *Brunswick, Lunenbourg, Zell and Wolfenbuttel*, Plenipotentiary at the Congress of the Mighty Allies.

C O L O G N E. (The Imperial City of)

Monsieur *Harman Joseph Bullenger*, Syndic of the Imperial City of *Cologne*, and its Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace.

D E N M A R K, for the Duchy of Holstein.

Monsieur *Detlef Nicholas de Lawencron*, Councillor to his Majesty of *Denmark* and *Norway*, his Envoy for the General Diet of the Empire, and Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace.

E G M O N T.

Monsieur *Michael de Ghillet* Esquire, Lord *de Feppen*, Councillor and Intendant of the Houses, Demesnes

Demesns, and Affairs of the Count *d' Egmont*, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of that Prince, at the Treaty of Peace.

E M P E R O R.

Monsieur the Count *d' Aversberg*, Chamberlain to His Imperial Majesty, one of the Imperial Aulique Council, and His Envoy Extraordinary with His Majesty the King of Great Britain.

F R A N C O N I A.

Monsieur the Baron *Wolfganck Philip de Schrottenberg*, Minister and Intimate Counsellor of the Episcopal Court of *Bamberg*, Plenipotentiary at the Peace, on the part of the Circle of Franconia.

Monsieur *Erdman Baron of Stein*, Knight of the Teutonic Order, Burggrave of *Noremburg*, Hereditary Gentleman of the Horse to the Court of His Highness of *Brandenbourg Bareith*, and Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace.

F R A N C F O R T. (*The Imperial City of*)

Monsieur *John James Muller*, Plenipotentiary of the Imperial City of *Francfort* at the Treaties of Peace.

Monsieur *John Melchior Lucius*, Doctor in Law, Syndic, and Plenipotentiary of the Imperial City of *Francfort* at the Treaties of Peace.

H A M B O U R G. (*The Imperial City of*)

Monsieur *de Bostel*, Counsellor and Syndic of the City of *Hambourg*, and its Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace.

H A N A U.

Monsieur *F. C. de Ecclesheim*, Counsellor to the Prince of *Hanau*, and His Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace.

H E S S E - C A S S E L.

Monsieur the Baron *de Goretz*, Lord of *Schiltz*, Burggrave of *Friedberg*, Minister and Counsellor of State and of War to His Imperial Majesty, and to the King of *Great Britain*, President of the Privy-Chamber to His Serene Highness the *Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel*, and Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace.

H I L D E S H E I M.

Monsieur *Charles Paul de Zimmersmans*, Counsellor of State, Chancellor in the Consistory, and President of His most Reverend Highness the Bishop of *Hildesheim*, and Plenipotentiary Deputy of the Empire at the Treaties of Peace.

L I E G E.

Monsieur *Norf*, Counsellor to His Electoral Highness of *Cologne* Prince of *Liege*, His Resident Ordinary with the *States General*, and Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace.

L O R R A I N.

Monsieur *Claudius Francis Canon*, Baron, Counsellor and Secretary of State, and President of the Sovereign Court of *Lorrain* and *Barre*, Plenipotentiary of His Most Serene Highness the Duke of *Lorrain* at the Treaties of Peace.

Monsieur

Monsieur *Joseph le Begue*, Baron of *Thelod* and *Germiny*, Lord of *Olchey* and *Chantreyne*, Counsellor, and Secretary of State, and Plenipotentiary-Minister of the Queen Dowager of *Poland*, Duchesses of *Lorrain* and *Barr*, at the Treaties of Peace.

L U B E C K.

Monsieur *George Radan*, Provost of the Cathedral, and Syndic of the City of *Lubeck*, and its Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace.

M E N T Z, or M A Y E N C E.

Monsieur *Ignatius Anthony Otten*, of the Aulique Council, and of the Regency of His Electoral Highness of *Mentz* and of *Bamberg*, and His Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace.

Monsieur *George William Moll*, of the Aulique and Regency Council of his Electoral Highness of *Mentz* and *Bamberg*, and his Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace.

M U N S T E R.

Monsieur the Baron *de Plettenbourg de Lenhausen*, Intimate Counsellor, Dean, Canon, and Capitulary of the Cathedrals of *Paderborn*, *Munster*, and *Hildesheim*, Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace.

N E M O U R S. (Duchess of)

Monsieur *Bourret*, Counsellor and Treasurer to Her Most Serene Highness Madam the Duchesses of *Nemours*, Sovereign Princess of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin* in *Suitzerland*, Envoy Extraordinary at the Treaties of Peace.

O R L E A N S. (Duke of)

Monsieur the Abbot *Thejeu*, Counsellor in Ordinary to His Royal Highness the Duke of *Orleans*, and His Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace.

P A L A T I N E N E U B O U R G.

Monsieur *John Henry Hettermann*, Counsellor of State to His Electoral Highness *Palatine*, and Plenipotentiary for *Neubourg* at the Treaties of Peace.

P O R T U G A L.

Monsieur *Pacieco*, Envoy Extraordinary with the Lords *States General*, on the Part of His Majesty the King of *Portugal*.

R H I N E. (The Upper.)

Monsieur *d' Savigny*, Counsellor to His Excellency the Lord Count of *Nassau Weilbourg*, and Envoy from the Circle of the *Upper Rhine* at the Treaties of Peace.

S A L M.

Monsieur *d' Uffling*, Privy-Counsellor to His Most Reverend Highness the Lord Prince and Abbot *de Fulda*, Privy-Counsellor and Envoy of His Most Serene Highness the Prince of *Salm*, at the Treaties of Peace.

S A V O Y.

Mons. *Philibert Count de la Tour*, Baron of *Bordeaux*, Counsellor of State to His Royal Highness of *Savoy*, President of His Finances, Superinten-

dent of His Household, and His Plenipotentiary at the Congress for the General Peace.

Monsieur Peter Francis de Frichignono, Count de Castellengo, Counsellor of State to His Royal Highness of Savoy, His Attorney-General in Piedmont, and His Plenipotentiary at the Congress for a General Peace.

De SAXE-COBOURG.

Monsieur the Baron *de Hagen*, President of the Cabinet-Council of His Most Serene Highness of Saxe-Cobourg, Privy-Counsellor, and Commissary-General of War to all the Serene Families of Saxe, &c. Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace.

SAXEGOTHIA.

Monsieur *d' Aveman*, Intimate Counsellor of State and War to His Most Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and Plenipotentiary to the Most Serene Family at the Treaties of Peace.

STRASBOURG. (Bishop of)

Monsieur *Herman de Halvezen*, Intimate Counsellor and Vice-Chancellor to His Most Eminent Highness the Cardinal Landgrave of Furstemburg, Bishop and Prince of Strasbourg, at the Treaties of Peace.

SUABIA.

Monsieur *Frederick de Durheimb*, Minister of State and Chancellor to His Most Reverend Highness the Lord Bishop of *Constans*, Plenipotentiary-Minister at the Treaties of Peace.

Monsieur *de Kulpis*, Nobleman of the Empire, Minister of State, Director of the Ecclesiastical Council,

Council, His Most Serene Highness the Duke of Wirtemberg's Minister-Plenipotentiary of the Circle of *Swabia*, at the Treaties of Peace.

S U A B I A. (The Prelates and Deputies of)

Monsieur *Anthony Eusebius, Baron of Halden, Neidberg, and Autenriedt*, Plenipotentiary of the Prelates of *Swabia*.

T R E M O I L L E. (Prince of)

Monsieur *John Gabriel de Sanguiniere, Lord of Charansac*, His Majesty's Counsellor in the *Chatelet of Paris*, and Proctor-General, and Plenipotentiary to His Serene Highness the Prince of *Tremoille*, at the Treaties of Peace.

T R E V E S , or T R I E R S.

Monsieur *John Henry Keyserwelt*, Counsellor and Resident at the *Hague*, Plenipotentiary to His Most Serene Highness the Elector of *Trier*, at the Treaties of Peace.

T E U T O N I C O R D E R.

Monsieur *Charles de Loe, Baron de Wissen*, Knight of the said Order, Commander of *Pitzembourg* at *Mechlen*, or *Malines*, Intimate Counsellor, Principal Envoy Extraordinary of His Most Serene Highness the Prince *Palatine*, Grand Master of the *Teutonic Order* at the Treaties of Peace.

Monsieur *Victor de Beughem*, Counsellor to His Most Serene Highness the Prince *Palatine*, Grand Master of the *Teutonic Order*, His Ordinary Resident with the *States General*.

WETTERAVIA. (Deputies of the Counts of)

Monsieur *Charles Otton*, Count of *Solms*, Plenipotentiary of the Counts of *Wetteravia* at the Treaties of Peace.

WIRTEMBERG.

Monsieur *Anthony Gunther de Hespen*, Counsellor in the Supreme Council of *Wirtemberg*, and Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace.

WIRTBOURG.

Monsieur *John Conrade Philip Ignatius, Baron de Taston*, Grand Marshal to His Royal Highness the Bishop of *Wirtzbourg*, and His Extraordinary Envoy and Plenipotentiary at the Treaties of Peace.

FINIS.

